FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 051

17 March 1981

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Matyash Urges 'Commonsense' on Euromissiles AA 1

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Cooperative Planning Committee Meets in Baku BB 1
Poland's Kisiel Attends BB 1
Committee Session Ends BB 1
CEMA Bank Promotes 'Deepening Cooperation' BB 1
[Bogomolov in PRAVDA 10 Mar]
Talyzin Welcomes Mehes-Led Hungarian Delegation BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Security Council Begins Discussing Lebanese Issue CC 1
[PRAVDA 11 Mar]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Further on U.S. Involvement in DRA Affairs A 1
U.S. Declares 'Interference' A 1
'Responsibility for Outcome' A 1
Visit of South African Military Officers Reported A 2
Moscow Domestic Report A 3
PRAVDA Cites U.S. Figures on Congress Initiatives A 4
[Tolkunov, 12 Mar]
PRAVDA Hits 'Intensification' of Radio Propaganda A 7
[Bolshakov, 14 Mar]
Military Aid to 'Terrorist' Dictatorships Hit A 7
OAS Appointment To Expand 'Subversive Activities' [Pakhomov] A 8
Washington Meeting of Anti-Soviet Group Criticized A 8
[Ivanov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 10 Mar]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Soviet Peace Initiatives to Japan Viewed [Rodionov] C 1
'Secret Talks' Proposal Denied [KYODO] C 1
Moscow Comments on 'Team Spirit-81' Exercise [Vladimirov] C 2
Tikhonov Receives Mongolian Ambassador Gotob C 3
[PRAVDA 11 Mar]

SOUTH ASIA

DRA Responds to Reagan's 'Provocative' Remarks D 1
[PRAVDA 13 Mar]
Results of First Afghan Trade Union Congress Noted D 2
'Consolidation of Forces' [Musin in TRUD 10 Mar] D 2
Trade Unions Role [Mironov in PRAVDA 11 Mar] D 3
Afghans Cited on Soviet Aid, Trade Unions Role D 3
[Rashidov, 8 Mar]

EASTERN EUROPE

TRYBUNA LUDU Cited on NATO Exercises, Warsaw Pact F 1
CSSR's Chnoupek Arrives in Moscow, Meets Gromyko F 1
Talks Held F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Georgiy Arbatov Visit Bonn to Present Book [DPA] G 1
Italian Trade Union 'Interference' in Poland Hit G 1
[TRUD 12 Mar]
Soviet-Italian Commission Ends 12th Session [Teterin] G 2
Tikhonov Greets New Spanish Prime Minister G 2
Skachkov-led Delegation Returns from Turkey G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Unsuccessful Military Coup Staged in Mauritania H 1
International Forces for Sinai Seen as 'New Plot' [Bereznikovskiy] H 1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Allegations of Military Advisers in Chad Denied J 1
Maputo Press Conference on CIA Espionage Reported J 1
CIA 'Sinister Conspiracies' in Africa Reviewed [Skobelev] J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Nicaragua Protest as U.S. Grain Credits Ban Cited K 1
[PRAVDA 11 Mar]
PRAVDA on Main Report at Mexican CP Congress K 1
[Kostanyan, Sboychakov, 11 Mar]
Gromyko, Uruguayan Counterpart Exchange Messages K 2
[IZVESTIYA 11 Mar]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

26TH CPSU CONGRESS

Editorial Views Peaceful Initiatives of Congress P 1
[PRAVDA 12 Mar]
Yepishev on Implication of Congress Decisions P 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Mar]
Korionov Views World Reaction to CPSU Congress P 8
[PRAVDA 11 Mar]
USSR 'Prepared To Wait' for U.S. Answer on Summit P 11
[Kobysh in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 11 Mar]
Matveyev Discusses 'Reasonable' Peace Initiatives P 13
[NEDELYA No 10]

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Grishin Attends Moscow City Soviet Session R 1
Shcherbitskiy Presents Awards to Frontrankers R 1
Shcherbitskiy Reports at Party Aktiv Meeting R 1
Ukrainian Presidium Appoints New Ministers R 3

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Arbatov Denies Problems in Soviet Energy Industry [Simonova] S 1
Energy Expert Interviewed on Nuclear Power S 2
[Gerasimov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 6 Mar]
Officials View 5-Year Plan's Impact on Consumers S 6
[NEDELYA No 10]
Briefs: Renewing Old Oil Wells; Oil Deposit; New Gas Site S 7

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agroindustrial Postcongress Tasks Viewed T 1
[Editorial in IZVESTIYA 11 Mar]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Congress Delegates Address Ground Forces Personnel V 1
[Protasov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Mar]
Koldunov, Others Report to Airmen on CPSU Congress V 1
[Skrizhalin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Mar]
Pacific, Baltic Fleet Officers Visit Sailors Club V 1
[Stepanov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Mar]

MATYASH URGES 'COMMONSENSE' ON EUROMISSILES

LD152204 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 15 Mar 81

["Commonsense Should Triumph"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Mar, TASS--TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes: The messages sent to the heads of state and government of a number of countries by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, evoked great interest all over the world. The messages express the hope that the new major initiatives of the Soviet Union in the foreign policy field put forward from the rostrum of the 26th Congress of the CPSU and aimed at strengthening peace, deepening detente and curbing the arms race, would be seriously studied by the governments of the countries concerned.

One of the most important Soviet initiatives [is] in connection with the need of coming to terms that already now a moratorium should be set on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons of the NATO countries and the Soviet Union, that is, to freeze the existing quantitative and qualitative level of these weapons, naturally including the U.S. forward based nuclear weapons in this region.

One cannot fail to see, however, that this topical and timely proposal, the main objective of which is to halt the nuclear arms race in Europe, has caused a negative reaction on the part of NATO politicians, specifically in Washington and Bonn. Evidently, the idea of attaining superiority over the USSR in nuclear missile weapons leaves them restless. It is not accidental that Washington brings strong pressure to bear on its NATO allies to win their consent to the deployment of new U.S. missiles, including Pershing II and strategic land-based cruise missiles. For example, speaking some time ago at the Belgian Atlantic Association, the supreme NATO allied commander, Europe, U.S. General Bernard Rogers insisted on an early deployment of Eurostrategic missiles in Belgium and the payment by that country of its share for the establishment of a spying AWACS airborne warning and control system.

What is there to be said about it? Such actions can only put Europe, which has already witnessed two destructive world wars, in jeopardy of a nuclear conflict, fatal in its consequences. For, if new U.S. missiles are deployed in Europe, the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Treaty allies would be compelled to take responsive measures.

These are the circumstances for NATO politicians to display statesmanship. Common sense should triumph, and Europe should not be turned into a hostage of U.S. missiles. The alternative to that dangerous plan is provided by the new Soviet peace proposals which answer the aspirations of all the people of good will--to do everyting possible to remove the threat of war hanging over the peoples of Europe, and to preserve peace on the continent.

CEMA COOPERATIVE PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETS IN BAKU

Poland's Kisiel Attends

LD162354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] The 25th session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperative Planning was held in Baku. Poland was represented by Henryk Kisiel, deputy premier and chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission. The work of the committee was also attended by a Yugoslav representative and, as an observer, a representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. A report on coordination of the national plans of the CEMA member countries through 1985 and a draft of the agreed plan of long-term integration moves through 1985 of the CEMA member countries have been examined and approved for presentation at the 35th session of the council.

Committee Session Ends

LD122232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] In Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, a meeting of the CEMA Committee for Cooperative Planning has ended. Baybakov, head of the Soviet delegation, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR Gosplan, emphasized that the coordination of the state plans of the CEMA member countries and the coordination of a plan of versatile, integrated measures for the forthcoming 5-year period will contribute to the further expansion of the exchange of front-ranking experience, and the fruitful use of the very important achievements in science, technology and economic management by the partners. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, received the heads of delegations.

CEMA BANK PROMOTES 'DEEPENING COOPERATION'

LD111617 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 March 1981 publishes on page 4 a 2,400-word P. Bogomolov article entitled "Deepening Cooperation." It cites remarks by various officials of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation representing the bank's member countries in the socialist community. They discuss various aspects of the bank's operations, devoting particular attention to the role of the transfer ruble in bank transactions and noting its ties with the international investment bank.

TALYZIN WELCOMES MEHES-LED HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

LD170001 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Mar (MTI)--Headed by Hungarian Minister of Industry Lajos Mehes, a Hungarian delegation arrived in Moscow to attend the sixth meeting of the inter-governmental commission coordinating cooperation in nuclear energetic machine-engineering among the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia. In Moscow the delegation was welcomed by Nikolay Talyzin, deputy-chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers, and Minister of Automobile Industry Viktor Polyakov. Hungary's Ambassador to Moscow Matyas Szuros was also there.

SECURITY COUNCIL BEGINS DISCUSSING LEBANESE ISSUE

LD161255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 81 p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "Peace and Security for the Near East"]

[Text] New York, 10 Mar--At Lebanon's request the UN Security Council has embarked on a discussion of the Israeli military's unceasing aggressive sallies against that country.

Speaking at a council session, G. Tuwayni, Lebanese permanent representative to the United Nations, stated that Israel's systematic acts of violence have in effect created a state of war in the south of the country, which is a threat to international peace and security. You only have to look at the long list of daily shellings, air raids, sea attacks, incursions by land and destructions of houses, hospitals and schools to see why our situation has become intolerable, G. Tuwayni noted.

The Lebanese spokesman recalled the hundreds of human victims, including women and children killed by Israeli bullets and Israeli bombs. He called on the Security Council to adopt decisions making provision for effective actions with a view to restoring peace in the region.

Israel's aggressive actions, Soviet representative R.S. Ovinikov stated, are real international terrorism, elevated, moreover, to the rank of a state policy and therefore in its most dangerous form. He noted that Tel Aviv can only implement its expansionist policy with respect to the Arab states by relying on the all-round support of those who don the garb of fighters against international terrorism.

The Soviet spokesman recalled the USSR's clear, precise stance concerning ways of resolving the Near East conflict, as set out by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the 26th CPSU Congress, which makes provision for a collective quest for an all-embracing settlement on a just, realistic basis.

The Security Council is continuing to discuss the question.

FURTHER ON U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN DRA AFFAIRS

U.S. Declares 'Interference'

LD170058 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Washington has actually declared interference in the affairs of Democratic Afghanistan its official policy. This also means that the United States has discarded all camouflage with which it tried to cover up its direct participation in waging the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The American press says quite openly that by casting away all diplomatic conventionality Washington would be able to sharply increase military support to the anti-Afghan groups. According to the New York TIMES, these groups are to be provided with modern lethal types of American arms, including mobile anti-aircraft and antitank rockets, improved types of mines and explosive devices. The question of arms shipments was discussed at the State Department recently with one of the leaders of the Afghan counterrevolution.

It's noteworthy that, before, Washington preferred not to advertise its contacts with the mercenaries. Now everything is put on an official footing. The objectives of the United States in Afghanistan are being mentioned quite openly. After talks with a representative of the Afghan counterrevolution, a high-ranking official of the American State Department, William Dyess, told newsmen that the Reagan administration would not object to a coup in Afghanistan. It's really hard to be more outspoken.

From the very beginning the United States ruling circles took an extremely hostile stand as regards the national democratic and antifeudal revolution in Afghanistan in April of 1978.

The danger which resulted from the intervention prompted the Government of Afghanistan to turn to the Soviet Union for help. After repeated requests on the part of the Afghan Government and after warnings made to the organizers of the intervention which remained unheeded, the Soviet Union, in accordance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty and the UN Charter, sent a limited military contingent to help the people of a friendly country protect its borders. The United States started a hypocritical campaign about Soviet assistance. It not only tried to justify, in a backdated way, the undeclared war against Afghanistan, but also growing American military activity in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

But the fog of misinformation has thinned. Facts show that Washington is trying to conduct towards Afghanistan the same policy as it does in other parts of the globe, that is a policy of armed interference, destabilization of progressive regimes and installing fascist puppets. In the undeclared war against the Afghan revolutiom, the United States resorts to the most vicious methods of murder and terror.

The escalation of American military interference in the affairs of Democratic Afghanistan is taking place a a time when the public all over the world, including the West, is beginning to understand more and more the need for a peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. And the Government of Afghanistan is working persistently for such a settlement, for normalizing relations with its southern neighbors. In May of last year it advanced a concrete program for a settlement, based on ending the aggression and preventing its resumption in the future, and also on noninterference in the internal affairs of each other.

Responsibility for Outcome

GF171059 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 16 March carries a station observer commentary entitled "The U.S. War Against Afghanistan." The radio recalls President Reagan's statement that he may consider extending aid to the Afghan people and quotes the New York DAILY NEWS as saying: "Ronald Reagan has openly expressed his intention of supplying U.S. arms and equipment to the counterrevolutionaries who are directing terrorist activities against the Afghan people."

The radio claims: "Washington has made it known that its official policy is to interfere in the DRA's internal affairs. The United States is using this as (?a pretext) to announce its onslaught against the DRA." It adds that according to the New York DAILY NEWS, the Afghan counterrevolutionaries may acquire modern weapons such as rockets, mines and other explosives from the United States. The radio states: "The question of supplying arms to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries has been discussed recently by congressmen and one of the counterrevolutionary leaders, and U.S. officials have began publicizing their contacts with the Afghan counterrevolutionaries."

Noting that the United States' intentions against the DRA are becoming clearer, the radio adds: "It is common knowledge that in April 1978, the U.S. ruling circles adopted a hostile attitude toward the victorious national democratic move and the revolution against feudalism in the DRA. [Within the framework of this hostile attitude] CIA leaders organized counterrevolutionary groups in Pakistan in collaboration with PRC spies. Between September 1978 and (?October) 1979, the CIA and the PRC intelligence network transferred 30,000 trained rebels from Pakistan to the DRA. They were selected from among deserters from the Afghan Army and other counterrevolutionaries. In the face of the damage and loss caused by this action, the DRA Government was forced to ask the Soviet Union for help."

Stressing that the Soviet Union intervened after it has received no positive response to its calls for the cessation of hostilities against the DRA Government, the radio adds: "The United States is resorting to the most savage terrorism and murderous methods in its war against the Afghan revolution. Chemical weapons manufactured in the United States were found in the possession of a group of Afghan rebels who were ambushed last March. The separatists who infiltrated Kabul last summer used poison. Hundreds of people, including students, were poisoned. The separatists are also poisoning livestock, destroying water reservoirs and irrigation canals and planting mines on roads that are used by all kinds of private and transport vehicles."

The radio recalls that despite the hostile U.S. policy and the onslaughts directed against Afghanistan by counterrevolutionary groups, the DRA Government is seeking to establish friendly relations with its southern neighbors in order to terminate this state of affairs. It concludes: "The Soviet Union fully supports the DRA Government's proposal on this issue. As for the question of withdrawing the (?limited number) of troops from Afghanistan, this is subject to the termination of the flow of counterrevolutionary rebels into Afghanistan, the establishment of (?friendly relations) between the DRA and its neighbors and the drawing up of concrete guarantees against new interventions. As the DRA Government has made it clear in its statement in Kabul, U.S. interference in the DRA's internal affairs and its (?assaults) against the Soviet Union are not helping to resolve the DRA question. The U.S. leadership will be responsible for the outcome of such a policy."

VISIT OF SOUTH AFRICAN MILITARY OFFICERS REPORTED

LD161134 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] New York, 16 Mar, TASS--According to the well-informed newspaper New York TIMES, a delegation of "senior South African officers" visited Washington last week. The delegation included the head of the military intelligence service of the Republic of South Africa Brigadier-General Van Der Westhuizen. As was reported by the radio-television company NBC, during the visit, the South African military leaders had a number of meetings with high-placed American officials, in the course of which various aspects of mutual relations between the two countries were discussed. Such negotiations were, specifically, held with members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, with Pentagon senior officials-defence and intelligence specialists, and also with some members of the National Security Council.

In the opinion of the New York TIMES, the visit of that delegation to the United States is to a major extent attributed to the fact that many supporters of President Reagan stand for less hostile relations with South Africa.

The Washington visit of the South African military delegation followed press reports, saying that the Reagan administration warned Congress about the intention to propose in the near future to lift the ban on the United States' secret aid to groupings of rebels from the UNITA organization in Angola. The ban was imposed in 1976 in the period of scandalous disclosures linked with the CIA activities. The UNITA leader Savimbi is a hired CIA agent, and his organization, which exists with the money supplied from the United States, China and the Republic of South Africa, has been formed to fight against the national-liberation movement in the south of the African Continent.

In other words, the new U.S. administration now seeks to legalise direct aid to the bandits of the UNITA organization which, supported by South African mercenaries, acts against the Government of People's Angola. Obvious is the policy of the undisguised flouting of the legitimate rights and interests of all sovereign peoples, the policy of implanting the ideology of racial and national hatred, violence and terrorism in the international scene.

The policy of the new U.S. administration, which tries to equate "international terrorism" with the national-liberation movements, has united the racists' hands and inspired them to embitter the aggressive terroristic policy towards independent Africa, that is, what is at issue is the obvious Washington-Pretoria collusion directed against the progressive forces of the continent.

An extra proof of that are reports on the recent discovery of a CIA espionage nest in the People's Republic of Mozambique, which for a number of years was a center of American and South African terrorism against independent countries of the region.

The plans of the U.S. administration to fully refuse [as received] even from purely formal restrictions on the CIA's dirty operations are a new link in the chain of Washington's planned actions of encouraging international terrorism. The testimony of that is the draft presidential decree which envisaged a reform on "the code of conduct" of American intelligence services.

South Africa's aggressive sallies against People's Angola and racists' punitive operations against SWAPO's patriots became more frequent of late. Sort of giving a reply to all that, President Reagan recently described the Republic of South Africa as a U.S. "ally" and demonstratively allowed deliveries of weapons, made by American licences, to the Pretoria aggressors.

Moscow Domestic Report

LD170556 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] A military delegation from the Republic of South Africa [RSA] has made an unannounced visit to Washington. It included Major General van der Westhuizen, head of the RSA Military Intelligence Administration, and four highly-placed specialists on military technology and organization of terrorist actions. Talks were held with them in the Pentagon, the Senate Armed Services Committee and the U.S. National Security Agency. The visit was preceded by significant statements by the head of the new U.S. administration that the United States considers the RSA as an ally and friend and always keeps the doors for talks with it open.

Previously they prefered not to advertise their friendship with the racist regime in Washington, and all-round cooperation with the RSA was concealed behind false assurances of an interest in ensuring peace and social progress for the peoples of southern Africa. The United States's imperialists neocolonialist course in Africa has become more frank and cynical. Just like the heads of the apartheid regime, highly placed figures in the United States now call the national liberation forces "bands of terrorists," and those progressive countries which give support to the African freedom fighters "accomplices of international terrorism".

Propagandizing these slanderous assertions, Washington and Pretoria have turned everything upside down; they are doing this deliberately. They are trying to provide grounds for their subversive, truly terrorist activities against the national liberation movements and progressive regimes.

A specific example exposing the mendacity of the new-found fighters against international terrorism is the recently uncovered activity of spies from the United States's CIA in Mozambique. Hiding behind diplomatic passports, they were engaged in espionage, and prepared subversive operations against the People's Republic of Mozambique, acting in close contact with the RSA intelligence services.

It is obvious that Major General van der Westhuizen, head of the RSA military intelligence, and his colleagues went to Washington in order to more thoroughly organize and coordinate subversive terrorist activities together with the corresponding agencies in the United States against the sovereign independent countries of Africa.

PRAVDA CITES U.S. FIGURES ON CONGRESS INITIATIVES

LD161647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 81 p 4

[Dispatch by correspondent A. Tolkunov: "Time Does Not Wait"]

[Text] New York--...July 1980. Detroit. The Joe Louis Arena hall, resounding with the ovation for the latest speaker. The Republican Party convention was underway.

"Immediate, resolute steps must be taken to restore our nuclear might," Congressman J. Kemp, the Republicans' rising star, urged.

"Only our party can resist the Red threat, including the nuclear threat," Senator B. Goldwater, the old "hawk" from Arizona, echoed him.

Meanwhile at the press center journalists were being handed brochures entitled "The Republican Platform." I opened the brochure at the "national security" section. The formulations "immediate increase in the military budget," "Soviet military threat," and the names "MX," "Trident," "B-1," "Pershing-II," "cruise missiles" could be glimpsed in every line. Utterly rejecting the SALT II treaty, the Republicans officially enshrine in their policy document the task of "attaining all-embracing military and technological superiority over the Soviet Union."

"It will be interesting to see how Moscow will respond if Mr Reagan were to become president?" I was asked by a journalist I know here....

On 23 February America and the Americans received a clear reply to this question. "The military threat looming over the United States and over all other countries of the world has indeed become imminent. But its source is not the Soviet Union, not its mythical superiority, but the arms race itself and the tension persisting in the world. We are prepared to fight this genuine, not imaginary, threat--hand in hand with the United States, with the European states and with all countries of our world. Trying to vanquish each other in the arms race and counting on victory in nuclear war is dangerous madness," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said from the lofty rostrum of the 26th Congress of our party.

Warning that a new stage of the arms race would undermine international stability and greatly enhance the danger of the outbreak of war, the Soviet Union is calling on people to sit down immediately at the conference table for strategic arms limitation talks which should be conducted on the basis of parity and equal security and states that for its part it is ready to preserve everything positive attained so far in this sphere.

The U.S. press cannot fail to draw attention to this. "The Soviet side," the New York TIMES comments, "has again come out with a specific proposal to limit the deployment of Ohio type submarines in the United States and similar submarines in the USSR and to ban the modernization of existing ballistic missiles on these vessels or the creation of new missiles." "The Soviet Union," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR announces, "has also proposed immediately establishing a moratorium on the deployment of new NATO and USSR medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe including, of course, U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons in this region, and subsequently concluding a permanent treaty of limiting or better still reducing these weapons."

Sober-minded America welcomes the new Soviet initiatives. Assessing their significance highly, G. McGovern, the founder and chairman of the "Americans for Sanity" Committee, states: "We cannot allow ourselves to continue to pursue a policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union. It is too dangerous a policy."

"The U.S. people are not seeking U.S. military superiority over the USSR. Nor is the Soviet Union seeking superiority in its favor," the DAILY WORLD, the U.S. communists' newspaper, writes. However, militarist circles and the military-industrial complex which alone stand to gain from this superiority, the newspaper continues, yesterday forced the Carter administration and are now forcing Reagan's administration to wreck the SALT II treaty's ratification and the attainment of other accords in the sphere of curbing the arms race.

Expatiating on the "Soviet military threat," the advocates of the U.S. military-industrial complex have throughout recent years been trying to disrupt the existing equilibrium and impose on the Soviet Union and even more dangerous and expensive round of the arms race. From the first days of the SALT I treaty's operation, official Washington has steered a course toward raising this race to a new qualitative level. Here the United States has sought to present each of its new strategic programs as being virtually an enforced response to "the buildup of the Russians' might."

However, history cannot be rewritten. "One of the best known myths regarding the SALT talks process is the myth that the Soviet Union is opposed to the broad reduction of strategic armaments," (A. Cox), an eminent specialist in military strategy, says. He points out here that the Soviet Union has long been proposing that agreement be reached on prohibiting the creation of new, even more destructive, armaments system, in particular new submarines and new strategic bombers of the B-1 type. However, (A. Cox) continues, "it is precisely the U.S. side which failed to embark on this and the SALT talks subsequently ended up on the verge of failure because of flagrant U.S. maneuvers: The opportunity for in-depth reductions was not in fact used."

As for the deployment of Pershing-II missiles and cruise missiles in West Europe, it was precisely the Soviet Union which, in October 1979, expressed the readiness to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in the western regions of the USSR--by comparison with their present level--if there was no additional deployment of similar missiles in West Europe.

However, Brookings Institution employee R. Garthoff writes in the latest issue of FOREIGN POLICY magazine, the United States and NATO remained deaf to this constructive proposal, adopting in December of the same year the highly dangerous program for deploying Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles in Europe. Nonetheless, even after this, the author of the article writes, "the Soviet Union is continuing to undertake persistent efforts to hold talks in this sphere."

With a view to justifying the U.S. militarist course, its initiators invented the myth of the preemptive nuclear strike which "the Russians are preparing." "Discourses to the effect that the Soviet Union is planning a preemptive nuclear strike against the United States is a gross lie," Massachusetts Institute of Technology Prof J. Weisner states in this connection.

Pointing to the fact that the USSR has no intention of planning any preemptive strike against the United States, as L.I. Brezhnev reaffirmed in his speech at the 26th CPSU Congress, the eminent U.S. public figure C. Yost notes in turn: "The expenditure of millions on making our missiles invulnerable to a mythical strike which will never come is like pouring the money down the drain."

The world is anxiously observing the Republican administration which is continuing the course toward hiking the strategic arms race and creating qualitatively new types of weapons of mass destruction in pursuit of the chimera of military superiority.

The Pentagon is the only federal department for which the White House has not only not reduced but on the contrary increased its appropriations. In the next fiscal year alone the Pentagon will "swallow up" at least $222 billion. This is the largest military expenditure in peace time throughout U.S. history. For years to come it is planned to increase military budgets by further tens of billions of dollars.

Washington is not only creating new obstacles on the path of further SALT talks but is disrupting the accords already in operation in this field. "The Pentagon," U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT announced, "has warned R. Reagan that he will soon have to take the most serious decision in the military sphere for the past 10 years--to give the go-ahead to the building of an ABM system." This decision, the journal recalls, will run counter to the 1972 ABM treaty between the USSR and the United States and question the entire basis of further SALT talks.

In an attempt to extricate themselves from this "race to oblivion," as the physicist H. York called the arms race, the Washington strategists are rapidly creating new types of strategic weapons. The magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY reported in its latest issue that the Pentagon has tested an X-ray weapon designed for satellites and shuttle spacecraft whose purpose is to destroy the other side's missiles."

"Mr Reagan is now sure that if the Russians come up against an indestructible America which channels all its industrial, technological and scientific power into strengthening defense, Moscow will be forced to make concessions," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reveals the present U.S. leadership's way of thinking. This viewpoint is not new and its unsoundness has already been proved frequently.

The U.S. ambassador to the USSR during World War II, the eminent politician and public figure A. Harriman, said, for instance: "On the basis of my own experience in dealing with the Russians--I have met all the Soviet leaders from V.I. Lenin to L.I. Brezhnev--I believe that the Soviet Union is prepared to sacrifice everything to preserve the existing parity. That is why the desire for military superiority is merely a further arms race signifying catastrophe for mankind. The ratification of SALT II is absolutely essential for our national security."

And here is what T. Watson, the recent U.S. ambassador to the USSR, recalled from Moscow by the Republican administration, has to say: "Whether we like it or not, it must be admitted that the Soviet Union will never agree to play second fiddle."

These facts are now reaching the minds of an increasing number of Americans. I should like to hope that the White House will also understand them. It is not preparation for war, dooming the peoples to the senseless expenditure of their material and spiritual resources, but the strengthening of peace which is the guideline into tomorrow. Whether the U.S. leaders will have sufficient common sense to realize this and to heed the USSR's peace proposals and embark on the only sensible road in our nuclear age is something the immediate future should show.

Time does not wait.

PRAVDA HITS 'INTENSIFICATION' OF RADIO PROPAGANDA

LD161343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 81 p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "Escalation of Radio Sabotage"]

[Text] The Washington POST has reported that the Reagan administration intends to intensify American radio propaganda abroad. These plans include "the introduction of additional radio broadcasts beamed to Central Asian regions of the USSR located in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan." The strike role in the escalation of radio sabotage against the USSR, other socialist countries, Iran and Afghanistan is assigned to the Voice of America, which operates within the framework of the International Communication Agency and the system of the CIA's Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. To this end it is planned to increase their budget appropriations for fiscal 1982.

As is known, appropriations for radio propaganda were increased sharply under the Carter administration. They now total $87 million for Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe and $448 million for the International Communication Agency. Voice of America, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe broadcast for 1,818 hours a week in 450 languages and, as TIME magazine admits, utilize the greater part of this time for broadcasts to the socialist countries.

The attempts of the American press, particularly the selfsame TIME magazine, to depict Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe broadcasting to the socialist countries as innocuous activity within the framework of "exchange of information" are unsound. These radio stations, which remain to this day under the direct control of the CIA, despite the change of signboard in 1971, conduct hostile, subversive propaganda and engage in espionage and the organization of anticommunist provocations.

Certain Western commentators rightly associate the activation of U.S. radio propaganda to Afghanistan and the Soviet Central Asian republic's with Washington's new plans to expand financial and military assistance to the Afghan rebels, with a view to undermining the people's system in the DRA.

The stake which Washington has gambled on the escalation of radio sabotage attests to the present American leaders' desire to continue interfering in the affairs of the socialist countries and states friendly to them with a view to changing the system that exists in them. This is a hopeless gamble.

MILITARY AID TO 'TERRORIST' DICTATORSHIPS HIT

GF141654 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 12 March carries a station commentary entitled "The United States Is Supporting Terrorist Groups." The radio gives a brief account of British aid extended to Israel after its proclamation as a state and notes that this aid was meant to help Israel destroy the Palestinians. It adds: "This trend of terrorism still continues. It is common knowledge that at present Israeli terrorists have no closer friend than U.S. imperialists. It is possible that Washington, which supports international terrorism, regards Menahem Begin as its chief (?agent). It is also possible that Washington regards Menahem Begin as its major instrument in encouraging terrorism. For instance, Begin may help the United States in its endeavor to give aid to the junta in El Salvador, which is (?destroying) its own people. The Reagan administration has other agents who are terrorists as well. The fascist Pinochet of Chile, Alfredo Stoessner of Paraguay and Lucas Garcia and others are among them. For instance, Lucas Garcia has greatly excelled in matters related to terrorism. Political prisoners are not found in Guatemalan prisons for Lucas Garcia immediately destroys his political opponents with great enmity. The hypocrisy of the United States, which calls on others to help reduce international terrorism, is unmatched. Recently, Washington decided to extend (?military) aid to Pinochet. The arms to be delivered to the fascists of Chile will no doubt be used in killing the people of this country.

The junta in El Salvador is also using U.S. arms to take revenge on the patriots. President Reagan, on the other hand, has said he would soon decide on U.S. arms aid to Afghan counterrevolutionaries, who are threatening the innocent people of the DRA. Meanwhile, the military aid Israel is receiving from the United States for the maintenance of its terrorism against the Muslim people of the Middle East totals to (?$2 billion)."

The radio notes that the effort exerted by the United States to crush the liberation movements of the people through international terrorism is futile. It concludes: "evidence in hand confirms that U.S. imperialism is prepared to use any means, such as terrorist dictatorships and fascist groups, to achieve its objectives."

OAS APPOINTMENT TO EXPAND 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES'

LD170758 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1448 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Washington, 16 Mar (TASS)--TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

The official Washington [as received] is adopting a course aimed at expanding subversive activities and the suppression of national liberation movements in Latin America. This is the interpretation that can be placed on the decision of President R. Reagan to appoint William Middendorf, former secretary for the navy, to the post of U.S. permanent OAS representative.

W. Middendorf headed Reagan's takeover group in the CIA whose secret subversive operations against Latin American governments inconvenient to the United States acquired a widespread and scandalous notoriety. It suffices to recall only some of the cases of CIA complicity, for instance, in the overthrow of the legitimate Government of National Unity in Chile; the attempts at physical destruction of F. Castro, leader of the Cuban revolution; as well as in many other terrorist ventures of the "knights of cloak and dagger" south of the Rio Grande.

According to a report in the Washington STAR, the CIA takeover group, headed by Middendorf, recommended to R. Reagan the expansion of the scope of secret operations abroad, including those in Latin America, with an emphasis on "counteraction to terrorism." This label, as is well known, hides the hatred of Washington for movements waging a just struggle for national liberation.

The appointment of Middendorf is assessed by observers in the context of general efforts made by U.S. authorities to raise the role of U.S. intelligence services and the expansion of their subversive activities abroad.

WASHINGTON MEETING OF ANTI-SOVIET GROUP CRITICIZED

LD161643 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Mar 81 p 3

[Dispatch by TASS correspondent B. Ivanov under the rubric "Red-Handed": "Specters on Capitol Hill"]

[Text] Washington--Emblems depicting the two-headed eagle, the flag of czarist Russia.... A passer-by seeing these items in the U.S. Senate administrative building, the Dirksen Senate Office Building, would probably think at first that Hollywood was shooting another movie here about the last days of the Romanov empire. But no bright floodlights illumined the premises, and no chirring of movie cameras was to be heard. But if not a movie, then what? Under the roof of the supreme U.S. legislative organ the latest anti-Soviet "show" with the portentous title "World Congress for a Free Russia" was being played out. Its organizer is an organization calling itself the "Coalition for Russia's Liberation."

What tasks do the neomonarchists set themselves? What kind of Russia would they like to see? For what kind of Russia are they shedding tears? It was precisely these questions which I intended to ask those taking part in the "congress."

...The auditorium was not crowded. Along the wall was a long table on which piles of anti-Soviet literature were displayed. I took the first leaflet which came to hand. The title, picked out in large type, hit me in the eye: "'The Russian Imperial alliance' calls for a struggle against international communism," and next to it in smaller letters: "God is with us"!

"Good morning, sir! What can I do for you?" I heard a hoarse voice behind me. I looked around. Before me was an elderly man wearing the badge of a "congress" participant in his buttonhole.

I introduced myself.

"From where?" he asked again, dumbfounded. "From TASS?!" The dumb show lasted some time. Eventually the man blurted out what seemed to be patter learned by rote: "Representatives of the communist press are not allowed to attend our sessions!"

"Who is allowed to attend them?"

"Only those who share our convictions and views on the ideological plane and are seeking to overthrow communism and liberate the Russian people."

Neither more nor less.

But who are they, actually, the participants in this "event" who have resolved to "liberate" the Russian people? The list of organizations belonging to the "Coalition for Russia's Liberation" speaks for itself. It contains the "Association of Former Russian Cadets," the "National League of Solidarity With Russia," and the "League of Russian Cossaks" and some "Russian Falcons" and other groups of surviving White Guards and Black Hundreders. The list also includes associations like "The League of the Russian Liberation Movement" and the "Russian Liberation Army Veterans." These titles conceal minions of the Hitlerites--traitors, Vlasovites and collaborationists who committed serious crimes against the Soviet people during the Great Patriotic War.

The speakers' speeches demonstrated yet again the pathological hatred of all these motley "gentlemen" for the Soviet Union and the socialist system. At the same time their statements graphically attest how absurd the views they preach are today. Judge for yourselves. It transpires that the Russian Empire has nothing but a "federation of 50,000 small peasant republics, each of which pursued its own policy and had its own laws." Czarist Russia was virtually "the most democratic state in the world" and the czarist government "an extraordinarily honest and fair government which displayed great concern for the Russian people." It is rather difficult even to comment on this gibberish. Socialism has long since traveled beyond the confines of a single state and become the determining factor of world development in our era. To fail to see this means deliberately living a life captive to one's own illusions and taking what one desires to be reality. But none of this has occurred to the specters gathered on Capitol Hill.

As for the "world congress" itself, conceived by its organizers as a major anti-Soviet operation specially timed for the 26th CPSU Congress, this spectacle failed totally. Despite the fact that tickets were sent to all U.S. congressmen and representatives of scientific circles, the overwhelming majority declined the invitation. The propagandist farce was even passed over in silence by the U.S. press, usually avid for sensations--not a single respectable newspaper sent correspondents. Nor did television. The ideas preached by the participants in the anti-Soviet assembly are so odious and absurd that even the bourgeois mass information media, which can in no way be suspected of harboring sympathies for our country, have decided to keep as far away as possible from the "congress"!

The position of the U.S. Senate, which kindly provided the premises for holding the shameful farce, is striking in this connection. Only political short-sightedness and blinding anti-Sovietism can explain the operations of the U.S. legislators. Such blindness, of course, is not to their credit.

SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVES TO JAPAN VIEWED

OW160113 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Rodionov commentary]

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Japan Polyanskiy delivered a Soviet Government message to the Japanese Government today, 15 March, through Foreign Minister Ito. Commentator Rodionov made the following comment on this message:

The Soviet message is another proof of the importance the Soviet Government has always attached to Japan-USSR relations. It is of special significance that the message came on the heels of the 26th CPSU Congress. As you know, the congress made a new proposal for curbing the arms race, easing international tensions, and ensuring peace in the Far East and the world. There is no change in Soviet policy toward Japan. The congress reaffirmed the policy of developing a firm and genuinely good-neighborly relationship with Japan, not on a transient but on a long-term basis.

Regrettably, however, Japan's policy contains some aspects the Soviet Union cannot overlook, aspects the Soviet side has time and time again candidly referred to. The Moscow authorities believe that these aspects do not reflect Japan's final stand, but that an attitude toward national interests based on foresight and realistic judgment will shape Japan's policies.

The Soviet Government message says that given the present Far Eastern situation, Japan-USSR cooperation aimed at ensuring peace and security in that region will accord not only with the interests of the two countries but also with the interests of other nations.

The Soviet Union has expressed its readiness to begin negotiations with all interested nations on measures to strengthen mutual trust in the Far East. Japan is aware that some measures to foster mutual trust have already been successfully implemented. These measures include advance notice of, and the mutual dispatching of observers to, large-scale military exercises.

The Soviet Union is confident that if measures to strengthen mutual trust in the Far East are worked out in consideration of the peculiarities of this region, and if those measures are implemented, it will lead not only to the relaxation of tension but also to a drastic consolidation of the foundation for overall peace.

If these trust measures are applied to the military field, it will make for lessening suspicions and bring nations closer to political trust. The Soviet Union has also sent messages on this issue to China and the DPRK, which are neighbors of the Soviet Union and Japan in the Far East, as well as to the United States, which maintains military bases and military facilities in this region while intensively engaged in military activities.

To begin concrete discussions of these measures, various types of dialogue between the representatives of the two countries, such as working-level consultations and exchanges of views, will be needed. In the message to the Japanese Government, the Soviet Union stresses that it is ready to enter into such negotiations. The Soviet Union expects that Japan will pay close attention to the proposal for working out measures to strengthen mutual trust in the Far East and for implementing these measures and will study what steps it can take in this respect.

'Secret Talks' Proposal Denied

OW171031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0943 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Tokyo March 17 KYODO--The Soviet Embassy denied Tuesday that Ambassador Dmitriy Polyanskiy had ever proposed "secret talks" with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

Georgiy E. Komarovskiy, counsellor at the embassy, made the denial when he called on the Foreign Ministry and indirectly protested Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa's critical remark Monday about the Soviet Union. Miyazawa said Monday that Polyanskiy had tried to see Prime Minister Suzuki in secret, but that Japan was not a country where the prime minister could meet an ambassador secretly.

Conveying a verbal statement which he said was being made under Polyanskiy's instruction, the counsellor said Japanese press reports about proposed "secret talks" were groundless. Komarovskiy said the embassy called the ministry's attention to this on March 2. Speculation about such talks still continued, the Soviet official said, adding that he knew press reports quoting "official sources" as making "intolerably insulting attack" on the embassy on the matter.

Nagao Hyodo, director of the ministry's East European Affairs Division, told Komarovskiy that the embassy statement would be relayed to his superiors.

The counsellor also said the Japanese Government should take measures not to allow reports that might distort the embassy's activities.

P. Kotsuba, Soviet Embassy counsellor for the press, also announced a statement denying the reports on the Soviet ambassador's proposal for secret talks with Suzuki as groundless.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON 'TEAM SPIRIT-81' EXCERCISE

SK162344 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Station commentator Vladimirov's commentary]

[Text] According to foreign news reports from Seoul, U.S. troops and the South Korean Armed Forces have begun a Marine Corps amphibious operation, one of the unprecedentedly large-scale joint military exercises since the Korean war. This military exercise is part of the U.S.-South Korean military exercise "Team Spirit-81" which has been going on since early February.

Participating in this military exercise, which will run through April, are the troops from the army, air force, navy and marine corps.

In addition to the 40,000 U.S. troops occupying South Korea stationed in the southern half of Korea, artillerymen from Hawaii, strategic air force planes from bases in the Pacific area and the west coast of the United States and marine troops from Okinawa have been transported to South Korea.

As is known, the U.S. Marine Corps represents the backbone of the Rapid Deployment Force which has been formed to militarily intervene in Asia and throughout the world. Afloat in the waters off the southern Korean Peninsula are warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, including modern amphibious craft such as Tarawa and (Nericourier).

According to what has been announced by the U.S.-South Korean joint command, the number of military personnel brought in from both parties exceeds 160,000. This military exercise is being staged throughout South Korea. The first stage of the military exercise--putting ashore in South Korea some 10,000 U.S. Marines from Okinawa, began on 14 March.

Although the Seoul regime and Washington describe the launching of the joint operation as a pursuit of a goal to guarantee security in South Korea, the provocative nature of this large-scale military exercise "Team Spirit-81" is clear.

AKAHATA, a Japanese newspaper, wrote that the primary objective of the military exercise is to sharpen operational capabilities. The South Korean and Pentagon military cliques are seeking to showcase South Korean and U.S. military power with which they will instigate a confrontation with the DPRK.

Clearly, the attempt by Washington and Seoul to justify their militarist preparations under the pretext of an assumed threat from the north is groundless. Many foreign observers noted that the military exercise "Team Spirit-81" proves the decision to further strengthen the U.S.-South Korean military alliance adopted in the U.S.-South Korean joint communique issued after the recent Reagan- Chon Tu-Hwan talks.

The United States has long given up the plan to reduce the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea. This has been widely publicized. In addition, the Pentagon is trying to increase its influence in this region. For example, (?18) A-10 close support aircraft will be transferred to U.S. Air Force bases in South Korea this month, and U.S. troops stationed in South Korea will be equipped with sophisticated rocketry. A plan to expand U.S. naval bases has also been prepared, and U.S. military support to Seoul has been increased. Therefore, it can easily be understood that the Pentagon is trying to use South Korean territory as its military strategic base and as a training ground for its provocative military training.

It is extremely clear that the continuing militarization of South Korea and military exercises which the Pentagon and its stooges pursue here heighten tension in the Far East, placing harmful obstacles on the way to achieving national reunification through the Korean people's own efforts and without foreign influence.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR GOTOB

LD161309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Reception of Ambassadors"]

[Excerpt] On 10 March N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received D. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the Soviet Union, in the Kremlin and had a talk with him in a friendly atmosphere.

DRA RESPONDS TO REAGAN'S 'PROVOCATIVE' REMARKS

LD171137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Doomed to Failure"]

[Text] Kabul, 12 Mar--The DRA Government has condemned provocative remarks by U.S. President R. Reagan, who announced the U.S. intention of openly supplying weapons and military hardware to bandit groupings carrying out terrorist acts against the Afghan people. A DRA Government statement circulated by BAKHTAR says:

As is known, from the beginning American imperialist circles took an extremely hostile stance with respect to the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan. After the April revolution the CIA embarked on the large-scale organization of armed interference in the DRA's internal affairs. The CIA is accused of organizing, arming, equipping and training Afghan counterrevolutionary groups on Pakistani territory. Making use of its own paid agents, the CIA is also trying to unite various counterrevolutionary groupings in a single subversive anti-Afghan organization. American weapons, including chemical weapons, are supplied to the mercenaries by various routes.

The scale of U.S. support for the counterrevolutionary gangs increased after their agent Amin was removed in December 1979 and the new stage of the April revolution began.

The new American administration, headed by R. Reagan, has proclaimed an official policy of interference in the DRA's affairs.

This U.S. stance can only be assessed as a flagrant, blatant violation of the norms of international law and the UN Charter. It is part of the world adventurist and aggressive strategy of American imperialism, which has set itself the goal of changing the world balance of power in its own favor, undermining the detente policy, whipping up the arms race and creating a threat to the developing countries' independence and sovereignty.

It is well known that American imperialism is stepping up its military activity in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, creating a network of military bases in Egypt, Oman, Somalia and Kenya and deploying the so-called Rapid Deployment Force in that region on the pretext of "defending oil sources in the Persian Gulf."

The new American administration is trying to implement the same policy with respect to Afghanistan as it pursues in other parts of the globe--a policy of armed interference, destabilization of progressive regimes and installation of fascist puppets.

But the days when American imperialism could dictate its will to the world's freedom-loving peoples and when Washington could install regimes which suited it in various countries are gone. The balance of forces in the modern world is such that U.S. imperialism's adventurist, aggressive plans are doomed to failure.

The sinister intrigues of the Afghan revolution's enemies will indeed be thwarted by the Afghan people and the Afghan Army.

It should be noted, the statement says in conclusion, that such overt and flagrant U.S. interference in the DRA's internal affairs can only retard the settlement of the situation over Afghanistan. The responsibility for the consequences of such a policy rests fully and entirely with the United States.

RESULTS OF FIRST AFGHAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS NOTED

'Consolidation of Forces'

LD161417 Moscow TRUD in Russian 10 Mar 81 p 3

[TASS correspondent R. Musin dispatch: "Consolidation of Forces: The Afghan Trade Union Congress Has Ended"]

[Text] Kabul, 9 Mar--The first trade union congress in the country's history has concluded its work in the Afghan capital. It was an important event in the life of the working people of the young DRA. The delegates approved the trade unions' regulations and the emblem and flag of this mass public organization, which unites 160,000 people in its ranks. The congress helped to consolidate the forces of the DRA working people in the cause of building a new society free from man's exploitation of man.

The congress resolution, unanimously approved by the participants, emphasizes that under the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan's [PDPA] leadership the trade unions have become a mass public organization uniting on a voluntary basis workers, employees and also students of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, regardless of religious convictions, nationality or sex.

The document emphasizes the need for the still wider intensification of the Afghan trade unions' activity in resolving the socioeconomic tasks set by the party and the government. The working people and trade unions of Afghanistan, it states, express sincere gratitude to the working people and trade unions of the Soviet Union and all the fraternal socialist countries, to the WFTU and to the trade unions of friendly states for their great assistance to the Afghan people in the struggle against imperialist aggression and internal reaction and in building a new life. The resolution points out that the Afghan trade unions will concentrate their attention on implementing the foreign policy course elaborated by the PDPA and the DRA Government, on strengthening and broadening in every possible way fraternal ties and cooperation with the socialist countries' trade unions, on displaying international solidarity with the struggle of the working people of capitalist countries and developing states against the domination of international monopolies, for the final liquidation of colonial regimes and the policy of neocolonialism, against racism and apartheid, fascism and reaction, in support of the victims of imperialist aggression, and on the struggle for unity of action among the world's trade unions.

The delegates approved with profound satisfaction a greetings message to the WFTU plus a statement containing an appeal to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and cooperation. On the whole, the work of the congress was imbued with the spirit of its participants' determination to wage an indefatigable struggle for their motherland's development and for peace and security throughout the world. It was no coincidence that the guests of this forum of the Afghan working people included representatives of the trade union movements of Europe, Asia, Australia and Latin America. More than 20 delegates were sent to Kabul to voice solidarity with the Afghan problem, who are firmly traveling the path of building a new life. They include a WFTU delegation headed by Ibrahim Zakaria, acting general secretary of the WFTU, a Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin; trade union delegations from France, Australia, Cuba, Ethiopia, Angola, Kampuchea, India, Laos, Vietnam, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Hungary; representatives of the PLO and many others. In their speeches at the congress and at rallies organized at Kabul enterprises the foreign guests spoke of their support for the Afghan people's struggle against the intrigues of imperialism and reaction and for the building of a new life.

'Abdol Satar Pordali was elected chairman of the Central Council of Afghan Trade Unions.

Trade Unions Role

LD161313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 81 p 5

[Leonid Mironov "Commentator's Column": "Watching Over the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul--The first congress has been held in Kabul of the DRA trade unions--they form Afghanistan's most mass public organization, uniting in their 400 primary organizations some 160,000 workers and employees, as well as students at higher and secondary educational institutions. The congress completed the organizational foundation of DRA trade unions and approved their charter, flag and emblem.

At the new stage of the April revolution tens of thousands of Afghan citizens are joining the trade unions, which are actively involved, under People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] leadership, in defending revolutionary gains and building a new life.

Many trade union organizations are doing great work in explaining to the working people the policy of the PDPA and the DRA's revolutionary government and are organizing rallies and workers' meetings in defense of the gains of the revolution and against the intrigues of foreign and domestic reaction, rallying the working people to resolve the problems facing the country. They take part in elaborating legislative enactments on labor and wastes, in organizing schools and courses to eliminate illiteracy and in cultural enlightenment and sports and health promotion measures.

The DRA trade unions are making great efforts aimed at mobilizing the working class and other categories of paid workers, employees and the people's intelligentsia to work selflessly with a view to ensuring faster economic growth. The labor competition organized by the trade unions is being disseminated.

The defense of the April revolution gains has become a most important task for the trade unions. The Kabul working people's initative in taking on the safeguarding of security at enterprises and institutions in the capital is being assumed by the trade union organizations in the provinces. Now the security of 80 percent of enterprises in the country is ensured by the workers themselves. The biggest trade union organizations are forming volunteer detachments for the defense of the revolution, which participate jointly with security and militia organs in the struggle against counterrevolutionary gangs.

The Afghan trade unions, formed at the new stage of the April revolution, have become an important element in the system of democratic public organizations in the DRA. A new manifestation of the trade unions' prominent role in Afghan society, the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR notes, will be their participation in creating the National Fatherland Front--the broadest, most representative association of all Afghanistan's patriots.

AFGHANS CITED ON SOVIET AID, TRADE UNIONS ROLE

LD161045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent K. Rashidov dispatch under the rubric "Afghan Reportage": "Defending the Revolution"]

[Excerpts] Parwan-Kabul--(Tavzi) is a worker from an enterprise in Charikar city, the administrative center of Parwan Province. He is a member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA].

"The Soviet people are not only our old friends, with whom we are linked by traditional good-neighborly relations," he said. "They are our brothers who have always come to our aid at difficult times."

My interlocutor, developing his thought, observed: "The power stations, plants, dams, even the highway on which we met are all fruits of our joint efforts and clear witness to our fraternal cooperation. I would make special mention of the military aid rendered by the Soviet Union at the request of our government. It is not simply help in defending Afghanistan's sovereignty and independence against the encroachments of international reaction, which is enraged at the fact that the people's power is governing the country, it is above all a tremendous moral factor which, despite all the enemy intrigues and the heart-rending cries of Western and Beijing propaganda, reliably serves the cause of peace in our region. It is also making a considerable contribution to the gradual normalization of the situation in our country. Revolutionary transformations are increasingly and with confidence covering various socioeconomic aspects of our life.

The conversation turned to the terrorists.

"They are gangs of mercenaries fulfilling the instructions of their bosses abroad--that's what they really are. We've seen them and 'talked' with them face to face," the volunteers--people of the most varied professions, workers and peasants, craftsmen, students and representatives of the intelligentsia--said animatedly.

The members of the detachment who were workers and employees spoke with great enthusiasm about their trade union organizations formed after the April revolution. Under the previous regimes the trade union movement was strictly forbidden and subjected to persecution. In the words of the worker (Sultanali): In actively participating in the struggle for a new life, the working people's trade union associations take an active part in implementing revolutionary changes.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, has called the Afghan trade unions the "vangard of the working class and of all the country's working people." He has repeatedly emphasized the trade unions' important role in the new stage of the young state's development. "The increase in the working people's consciousness and their desire to be useful to society and to take part in its life in the most varied forms--all these are becoming really appreciable factors in our life today," Pordali, chairman of the DRA Central Council of Trade Unions, said.

He reported in particular that at the present time there are 150,000 people in the trade unions. They are united in trade unions of workers, employees and craftsmen. Already 11 trade union councils and 400 primary trade union organizations are operating in Afghanistan. A number of preparatory committees have also been formed.

The trade unions have become one of the most important links in the country's system of democratic social organizations. They participate actively in boosting the economy and organizing schools and courses to eliminate illiteracy, promote cultural enlightenment and sporting and health measures. The DRA trade unions have become a full member of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

"We see it as one of the main tasks," Pordali emphasized, "to strengthen solidarity with all the world's democratic and progressive forces, headed by their bastion the Soviet Union, a country which has always been and continues to be an example of genuine internationalism and an untiring fighter for peace, friendship and the peoples' security. The historic 26th CPSU Congress has demonstrated all this with new force."

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON NATO EXERCISES, WARSAW PACT

LD161914 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Mar, TASS--The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party has published an article "Military and Political Maneuvers" exposing the policy of the aggressive NATO bloc directed against the process of detente. The public in Poland and other countries of the socialist community and realistically thinking circles in the West, the paper writes, critically view the large-scale military maneuvers of NATO countries. Quite often such maneuvers are masked by provocative statements about the alleged "Communist threat" or "threat from the East." Thereby the military exercises of NATO countries serve the further spiraling of the arms race and the whipping up of military psychosis against East-West detente. This thesis is fully confirmed by the NATO exercise, code-named "Autumn Forge-80" that was held on a huge territory stretching from northern Norway to the east part of Turkey and also involving the Mediterranean, the Atlantic and the Baltic straits.

More than 350,000 soldiers, 12,000 tanks and armoured cars, 2,500 planes and 400 ships took part in about 30 military exercises a half of which were held in the FRG. It should also be remembered that gigantic exercises are constantly being held near the borders of Czechoslovakia and the GDR and their military-political underpinning, as it was admitted by official sources in Western countries, was the situation in socialist countries in 1980 and especially the situation in Poland in the autumn of last year. Poland, the paper notes further, can state with all resolve and responsibility that the Polish Army and the allied armies of the Warsaw Treaty have never held such gigantic exercises as, for instance, "Autumn Forge-80." These exercises never encompassed such tremendous territories and never lasted as long. Moreover they did not involve hundreds of thousands of soldiers as is the case in NATO countries.

The joint command and staff exercises of the allied armies and fleets on the territory of the Polish People's Republic, the GDR, the USSR and Czechoslovakia that are to take place, as it has been announced, in the second half of March, differ in principle from the large-scale exercises that are so often held by the aggressive NATO bloc on territories ranging from the North Pole to the Mediterranean. The difference is not only in the combat training of the armies of the defensive socialist coalition--the Warsaw Treaty. Mention here should be made also of the position of countries of the socialist community on the question of detente and disarmament, of limiting military budgets and establishing confidence-building measures, a position that differs diametrically from that held by NATO on these problems. Attentively following the whole series of military and political maneuvers by countries of the aggressive bloc which are undermining the process of detente in the world, Poland together with its allies in the Warsaw Treaty must perfect its defences and interaction with the friendly armies so as to strengthen the unity of the countries of the socialist community, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MEETS GROMYKO

LD161628 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Mar, TASS--Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today arrived in the Soviet capital at the invitation of the USSR Government. At the Sheremetyevo Airport decked out with state flags of the Czechoslovak Soviet Socialist Republic and the USSR, the guest was met by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, other Soviet officials.

Talks Held

LD170804 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar, TASS--Talks were held in Moscow today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, foreign minister of Czechoslovakia.

GEORGIY ARBATOV VISITS BONN TO PRESENT BOOK

LD161406 Hamburg DPA in German 1238 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Bonn, 16 Mar (DPA)--According to Kremlin adviser Georgiy A. Arbatov, the Soviet leadership, by proposing a "freeze" on nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe, does not intend to pin the West down to a halt in production. Arbatov said today in Bonn that the offer made by Soviet state and party chief Leonid Brezhnev at the CPSU Congress refers to the stationing of these weapons and the "verifiable" preparations for such stationing. But this does not include the development and building of medium-range systems because these could not be controlled.

By specifying this Arbatov, one of Brezhnev's leading advisers on Western policy, countered fears that the USSR, by proposing a moratorium, intends to consolidate the existing Soviet superiority in the field of medium-range weapons "for all time," the Federal Government, like other NATO countries, has rejected this party of Brezhnev's recent proposals because it is capable of undermining NATO's twin decision of 1979: installing 572 Western medium-range weapons while at the same time offering disarmament talks for such systems.

Presenting his book "The Soviet Standpoint: On the USSR's Western Policy," Arbatov said that Moscow wants disarmament negotiations just as much as the West. They can begin immediately and end by 1983, the planned time for stationing the first NATO medium-range weapons. Arbatov said that the offer Brezhnev made in 1979 to withdraw the Soviet SS-20 missiles to behind the Urals, is still valid, even though the CPSU general secretary no longer made any express mention of this to the party contress. It is therefore not correct to conclude from this that Brezhnev's new proposals lag behind those of 1979: "Federal Chancellor Schmidt is wrong here."

The Kremlin adviser added: "We do not by any means expect everything said at the 26th CPSU Congress to become the text of a treaty." Arbatov said that the Soviet Union would, in the event of negotiations, "say everything we mean." This also applies to the demand that, were there Soviet approval for a zone of confidence-building measures from the Atlantic to the Urals, this zone would accordingly have to be extended westward.

ITALIAN TRADE UNION 'INTERFERENCE' IN POLAND HIT

LD170831 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 12 March publishes on page 3 a 1,000-word "information" report under the headline "Where Are the Italian Metallurgical Workers Being Dragged?" describing Italian Communist Party and other opposition to the Italian Federation of Metalworkers' decision to join the International Metalworkers' Federation which in turn is associated with the ICFTU.

Quoting the opinion of an official of one of the Italian metalworkers' unions that this decision "in fact puts the Italian metalworkers on the side of Atlanticism, NATO and missile armaments, that is, the forces and factors operating against detente and against the interests of Italy and the working people." The report continues:

"In this connection many people in Italian trade union circles are also drawing attention to the fact that, adopting frequently open antisocialist stances, the leadership of the International Metalworkers' Federation recently began to suddenly lay claim to the role of some sort of 'defender' of the interests of the working class in Poland. Moreover, its specific actions, merging with the position of the AFL-CIO leadership, essentially signify direct interference in the internal affairs of that socialist country. Evidence of precisely this is provided by the appeals from the International Metalworkers' Federation Executive Committee to the organizations belonging to it to send certain Polish groups printing equipment and Polish language propaganda material of a perfectly clear political orientation.

"To attain its goals the International Metalworkers Federation maintains contacts with some leaders of the Solidarity organization, even bestowing its membership badges on them...."

In conclusion the report briefly describes workers' demonstrations protesting against the decision to join the international metalworkers federation.

SOVIET-ITALIAN COMMISSION ENDS 12TH SESSION

LD161940 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Rome, 16 Mar, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Teterin reports:

The 12th session of the intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Italy closed here today.

The delegations of the two countries pointed out that during the five-year period between 1976 and 1980, trade between the two countries trebeled in comparison with the previous five-year period, and trade turnover in 1980 showed a considerable increase over 1979. Italy is one of the Soviet Union's biggest trading partners among industrialised Western countries.

The two sides expressed willingness to continue efforts to further expand cooperation, specifically with a view to developing mutually beneficial trade on a more balanced basis.

They discussed opportunities for cooperation on a number of new projects, specifically in petrochemistry, power engineering, electrical engineering, electronics, iron and steel, aircraft, car-building and tractor industries. In this connection it was pointed out that talks are now under way with Italian firms on possibilities for carrying out various projects in the above-mentioned fields.

Italian Deputy Foreign Minister Eduardo Speranza, who headed the Italian delegation at the session, described the results of the commission's work as "positive". Speaking in a TASS interview, he said he hoped that after the session Italian-Soviet economic ties would be further developed. Eduardo Speranza also said that the Italian side was prepared for developing and increasing trade with the Soviet Union with which Italy has been maintaining useful, mutually beneficial economic relations for many years.

We believe, Eduardo Speranza said in conclusion, that stronger cooperation in the cultural, scientific, technical and economic fields between different countries promotes mutual understanding and hence the process of detente.

TIKHONOV GREETS NEW SPANISH PRIME MINISTER

LD092302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Calvo-Sotelo Bustelo, prime minister of the Spanish Government, a telegram of congratulations and good wishes on his appointment to that post. In a telegram of reply, the Spanish prime minister expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

SKACHKOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TURKEY

LD131920 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Mar, TASS--A Soviet delegation headed by the Chairman of the State Committee for External Economic Ties Semen Skachkov visited Turkey where it discussed questions of developing bilateral economic and technical cooperation and signed an inter-governmental agreement on cooperation in the expansion of the aluminium plant in Seidishehir that was built with Soviet assistance. The delegation returned to Moscow today.

UNSUCCESSFUL MILITARY COUP STAGED IN MAURITANIA

LD161838 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Algiers, 16 Mar, TASS--According to reports of the MAURITANIAN NEWS AGENCY reaching here, a state coup was attempted in Mauritania this morning. It was undertaken by a group of military who attacked the buildings of the government and the presidential palace. The group was routed in the battle that ensued. The commander of the group, Colonel Mohamed Bah Ould Abdelkader, in the past a member of the ruling military Committee of National Salvation, who lived in emigration, was killed in the exchange of fire. Another leader of the coup attempt, Ahmed Salem Ould Sidi, also a member of this committee in the past and who returned from emigration, was arrested.

Mauritania's Armed Forces are in full control of the situation in the country. A curfew has been introduced throughout its territory. The Mauritanian Government has accused Morocco of organising the plot.

INTERNATIONAL FORCES FOR SINAI SEEN AS 'NEW PLOT'

LD162102 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Mar, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Bereznikovskiy writes: The U.S. television company NBC reported yesterday about Washington's plans aimed at the consolidation of U.S. military presence in the Middle East. The report says that leaders of the United States, Egypt and Israel (?decided) to hold a meeting on April 1 and to discuss the creation of the so-called "international forces" for control over the situation in the Sinai Peninsula in the period of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the area. As it became known, these forces will consist mainly of contingents of U.S. land forces. To camouflage this action, Washington intends to include in the composition of the "international forces" in the Sinai Peninsula several units from other countries--Canada, New Zealand, Australia, the Netherlands, Belgium.

According to these plans worked out under the guidance of U.S. State Secretary Alexander Haig, the United States also intends to get Egypt's consent to the use by the Pentagon of two air bases and one naval base in the Sinai Peninsula as its strong-points needed for "protection" of sea lanes of the oil-rich Persian Gulf. It is characteristic that Israel hastened to welcome Washington's new initiative. The entire policy of the As-Sadat regime leaves no doubt that it will fall in with Washington's wishes. As-Sadat has granted to the United States the right to use military projects in Egypt's territory for aggressions against independent Middle Eastern countries and for suppression of the national liberation movements in the region.

Thus, in case of the success of the "Sinai strategy" of the Pentagon the territories occupied by Israel in the Sinai will go under direct control of the U.S. military.

Striving to impart the semblance of "legality" to the plan of stationing U.S. troops in the Sinai, the U.S. ruling circles resorted to camouflage once more. State Secretary A. Haig tried to shift on the United Nations the responsibility for the delay in the solution of the "Sinai problem." He alleged that the United Nations does not give assistance in the solution of the problem and that the United States, therefore, assumes the responsibility for the creation of the "international peace-keeping forces".

It should be recalled, however, that it is only the Security Council that is authorized to change the character of the activity of the international forces. The United Nations Security Council did not give the consent for such a change of functions either to Washington or to Cairo or to Tel Aviv. As to the U.S. thesis about "peace-keeping", it is well known to all that what is involved is not at all protection of peace but a new plot against peace and security of the peoples of the region.

ALLEGATIONS OF MILITARY ADVISERS IN CHAD DENIED

LD141214 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 14 Mar 81

["Anonymous Liars from the U.S. State Department"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, 14 Mar, TASS--The U.S. AP and UPI agencies have quoted an official spokesman for the U.S. State Department as saying that a team of Soviet military advisers is allegedly staying in Chad. The author of the fresh Washington "canard", who apparently understood how irresponsible his statement was, "asked the agencies not to mention his name." But to give "weight" to the mendacious, he did not fail to stress that hs statement had been approved by the highest government level.

Competent Soviet circles have already categorically denied slanderous inventions of this kind. There have been n and there are no Soviet military advisers in Chad. The fact that Washington repeats and even "approves" this nonsense at a high government level is only evidence of the fact that deliberate and impudent falsification is becoming official policy of the Republican administration.

MAPUTO PRESS CONFERENCE ON CIA ESPIONAGE REPORTED

LD161254 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Maputo, 16 Mar, TASS--The U.S. CIA's activity in the People's Republic of Mozambique constitutes an interference in our country's internal affairs, Jose Luis Cabaco, Mozambican minister of information, said at a press conference here. The press conference was called in connection with the exposure of the CIA's espionage network in Mozambique and expulsion of U.S. spies that operated under the guise of diplomats.

The minister gave a high appraisal of the activities of the country's state security bodies which in time exposed the U.S. espionage agency's intrigues in Mozambique's territory, intrigues aimed at undermining the gains of the Mozambican people and the national liberation movements of southern Africa. Information collected by U.S. spies and their agents, he said, was passed on to the secret services of the Republic of South Africa, which used it in organising aggressive sallies against Mozambique.

Agents recruited by the CIA spoke at the press conference, confessing contacts with the U.S. secret service. They related the methods to which the CIA resorts in recruiting agents, and the CIA's endeavours to get important information of political, economic and military character, including data on the activities of party and state bodies and on Mozambique's contacts with the countries of the socialist community.

The exposed agents related that CIA representatives used to say that the USA with the assistance of the Republic of South Africa can allegedly stage a coup d'etat in Mozambique at any moment, in case of failure they advised their agents to flee to the Republic of South Africa.

As the minister said, the Mozambican security bodies have uncovered 14 CIA officers and agents operating in Mozambique.

The investigation of the CIA's espionage activity in Mozambique is not yet over.

CIA 'SINISTER CONSPIRACIES' IN AFRICA REVIEWED

LD170002 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 16 Mar 81

["CIA: The Plotters' Aims" --TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Mar, TASS--TASS commentator Geliy Skobelev writes:

A conspiracy against the freedom and sovereignty of Mozambique has been uncovered in that independent African state. The investigation carried out by Mozambican security organs shows that this sinister conspiracy was organized by agents of the American Central Intelligence Agency.

As is known, CIA agents are prepared to use any means, however foul, when they want to infringe the rights and security of another state. Irrefutable facts show that in Mozambique too, the agents of the American secret service, posing as diplomats, were doing things which had nothing to do with their official functions. They engaged in espionage, not only for the CIA but also for the Pretoria racist regime, and prepared acts of subversion and economic sabotage. Moreover they were planning, as was announced in Maputo, the assassination of the Mozambican head of state, Samora Machel, and a number of other statesmen in order to prepare the overthrow of the existing people's revolutionary system and to replace it with a puppet regime suitable to imperialist monopolies.

The conspiracy uncovered in Moazambique is only one in a long series of crimes committed by imperialism and its agents on African soil. In the history of the last few decades, especailly after the beginning of the mass process of decolonization in Africa, it is hard to find a more or less long period of time when agents of the CIA and other Western intelligence services have not left their bloody tracks there. The villainous murder of Patrice Lumumba, the physical destruction of Eduardo Mondlane, Amilcar Cabral and Louis Rwagasore, the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah's government in Ghana and coups or putsches in a number of independent countries, the establishment of terrorist gangs which were then smuggled into Angola and Mozambique, involvement in South African barbarous raids on peaceful villages in Zambia, Botswana and other frontline states--are only some of a long list of dirty things in which CIA agents were directly involved.

In Mozambique, imperialist intelligence service got a rap on the knuckles. Spies posing as diplomats were expelled from the country. One more hornets' nest was smashed and one more abcess of neocolonialism on African soil cut out. And how many of them have remained! According to African press reports over forty CIA spy rings are now operating under the signboards of American embassies and consulates. CIA agents, who receive instructions from the basses of international terrorism at Langley, are doing everything possible to push the African countries off the road of independent development, to tie them hand and foot with the fetters of neo-colonialist dependence. The main objective of imperialist intelligence services is to destablize the situation, especially in those countries which refuse to obey American diktat.

But as is shown by the sad experience of American spies in Mozambique, the peoples of Africa vigilantly follow the machinations of imperialists and resolutely come out in defence of their revolutionary gains.

NICARAGUA PROTEST AT U.S. GRAIN CREDITS BAN CITED

LD161257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Blackmail and Pressure"]

[Text] Managua, 10 Mar--The Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction has protested resolutely against the U.S. policy of pressure and blackmail toward Nicaragua. In a statement published by the newspaper BARRICADA, official government spokesmen assessed the American administration's recent decision to stop granting Nicaragua credit for grain purchases as an attempt to damage the Nicaraguan revolution.

By means of this measure, the statement notes, the United States wants to cause an acute food shortage in Nicaragua, make the Nicaraguans go hungry and thereby destabilize the situation in our country.

The Nicaraguan Government spokesmen indignantly rejected the so-called "explanations" issued by the U.S. Embassy in Managua on Washington's anti-Nicaraguan act. These assert, in particular, that the American administration's actions stem from "well-known" reasons.

This refers without doubt to irresponsible statements by the White House, which accuses Nicaragua of involvement in events in El Salvador, the Nicaraguan statement says.

The groundless accusations against Nicaragua are no more than a pretext for stepping up pressure against the Nicaraguan revolution.

PRAVDA ON MAIN REPORT AT MEXICAN CP CONGRESS

LD161603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 81 p 4

[Dispatch by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents L. Kostanyan and M. Sboychakov: "Mexican Communists' Forum"]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 19 Mar--The delegates and guests of the 19th Mexican Communist Party [PCM] Congress taking place here have heard the Central Committee political report delivered by Central Committee Secretary General Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo.

The PCM Central Committee report gives an analysis of the international situation and points out in particular that the recent U.S. election was marked by the advent to power of reactionary forces seeking to establish their hegemony in the world and threatening the peoples' independence. The speaker mentioned the U.S. administration's attempts to return the world to cold war times, U.S. interference in the internal affairs of other states and the complication of U.S. relations with the Soviet Union and with the Latin American countries, in particular with Mexico. It is essential to mobilize the masses to rebuff imperialism's intrigues and promote the triumph of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different socioeconomic systems and the policy of peace and halting the arms race.

The present distribution of forces in the international arena is not forming in imperialism's favor. The national liberation movement is growing throughout the world. U.S. imperialism's hegemonist plans are failing, A. Martinez Verdugo said.

Dwelling on the situation in Latin America, the speaker noted that the national liberation movement on the continent is assuming increasingly broad scope. The PCM is doing a lot for the strengthening of solidarity with the struggling peoples of El Salvador, Guatemala, and other countries of the continent. A. Martinez Verdugo paid special attention to revolutionary Cuba in connection with the fact that calls are being heard in the United States to organize a new blockade against the Island of Freedom. We recently witnessed the way the Cuban people reacted to such threats, the speaker pointed out. Fidel Castro stated at the Second Cuban CP Congress that the Cubans are ready to defend the revolution's gains to the last drop of their blood. The Mexican Communists, he said, will prove by their efforts that the Cuban people are not alone in this struggle.

A positive assessment was given of the Mexican Government's foreign policy activity aimed at supporting the Nicaraguan revolution, the Salvadoran patriots and revolutionary Cuba and also of the steps the Mexican Government is taking to defend the peoples' right to self-determination, independence and democracy.

The report set forth the PCM Central Committee's special position on the events in Afghanistan and Kampuchea and a number of other international problems.

Speaking of the Chinese leadership's policy, the speaker said that the PCM Central Committee's position remains critical. We disagree with many aspects of the CCP's international policy, he said, particularly in relation to their attitude to U.S. imperialism and the interventionist actions against Vietnam.

We assess highly, A. Martinez Verdugo said, the Soviet Union's contribution to the struggle against world reaction, fascism and imperialism and to the defense of peace among the peoples and its resolute support for revolutionary Cuba.

After the PCM Central Committee secretary general's speech, representatives of a number of the country's progressive parties and envoys from the Salvadoran patriots addressed greetings to the congress. Soviet delegation head V.G. Lomonosov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, read out the text of the CPSU Central Committee greetings. To tumultuous applause from the delegates he presented the Mexican communists with a portrait of V.I. Lenin.

The congress continues its work today.

GROMYKO, URUGUAYAN COUNTERPART EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD161615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent a telegram to E. Valdes Otero congratulating him on his appointment to the post of foreign minister of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

In an answering telegram E. Valdes Otero has expressed thanks for the congratulations.

EDITORIAL VIEWS PEACEFUL INITIATIVES OF CONGRESS

LD161447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Chief Mainstay of Peace"]

[Text] The preservation of peace was and still is the chief foreign policy goal of our party and state. The course of the 26th CPSU congress and its decisions attest that the party views the struggle to strengthen peace and to deepen the relaxation of international tension as a struggle, above all, to ensure the Soviet people's necessary external conditions for the fulfillment of creative plans.

Socialism and peace are indivisible. This tenet is confirmed by the entire history of the land of the soviets. "The ending of wars, peace among peoples, the ending of plundering and violence," V.I. Lenin pointed out, "this is precisely our ideal...." This ideal was embodied in the first foreign policy act of the victorious Russian proletariat--Lenin's decree on peace. Since then the struggle for peace and to curb the forces of aggression has been the cornerstone of the USSR's activity in the international arena.

In the postwar years, when imperialism's aggressive circles unleashed the cold war and pursued the dangerous policy of balancing on the brink of "hot" war, the Law on the Defense of Peace adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet sounded as an alarm call for the victory of reason. It is significant that it was precisely the motherland of socialism that declared war propaganda a very grave crime. The Law on the Defense of Peace, which is 30 years old today, demonstrated with new force to all the peoples the peace-loving nature of the Soviet state and its foreign policy. It exposed the imperialist forces of war and aggression.

The peace program elaborated by the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses proved a reliable compass in the struggle to remove the threat of war and to improve the international situation. Its provisions are legislatively enshrined in the new USSR Constitution. In its policy in the international arena the Soviet Union combines the policy of peaceful coexistence and of preserving and deepening detente with a firm rebuff to the forces of aggression.

Together with the Soviet Union the fraternal socialist countries bear aloft the banner of peace and the peoples' freedom. The Warsaw Pact plays an influential and beneficial role in European affairs and in international affairs as a whole. The program of measures aimed at consolidating peace, preserving and deepening detente and reducing levels of military confrontation in Europe and other regions is widely known. It was formulated by the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee at sessions in Bucharest, Moscow and Warsaw. The military-political alliance of the socialist countries possesses all it needs to reliably defend the peoples' socialist gains and to protect them against imperialism's attempts to undermine or weaken socialism's foundations in these countries. The established military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO objectively serves to preserve peace on earth and to restrain imperialism's aggressive aspirations.

The further growth of the strength, activity and authority of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries is the guarantee of strengthening peace, ensuring the peoples' sovereign rights and freedom and guarding them against imperialist interference. "It is perfectly obvious today that the Soviet Union and its allies are now more than ever the chief mainstay of peace on earth," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress.

Our consistent, principled policy in international relations has earned great prestige in the world. It has produced such palpable and effective results as the relaxation of international tension, an important landmark on the way to which was the all-European conference in Helsinki, which was convened on the initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

Its correctness is being confirmed now, at the start of the eighties. Imperialism's most aggressive circles are trying to undermine the cause of detente and unleash a new round of the arms race, are interfering in other people's affairs and wish to erect obstacles in the way of the peoples' liberation struggle, which they slanderously call "international terrorism." The Soviet Union counters this dangerous and irresponsible course with its own policy aimed at curbing the arms race, strengthening peace and detente and defending the peoples' sovereign rights and freedom. Our party and the Soviet state counter the imperialist doctrine of aggression and wars with the proven doctrine of peace, peaceful coexistence and equality of rights among all states--large and small.

Creatively developing the peace program with relation to the present international situation, the 26th CPSU Congress put forward a range of new proposals formulated in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report. These include the deepening and widening of the zone of application of measures to strengthen trust in the military sphere; the immediate continuation of the Soviet-American SALT talks; a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons of the NATO countries and the USSR, and others. All the Soviet initiatives are imbued with the desire to overcome the present exacerbation of international relations and to travel further along the path of deepening detente and taking concrete practical measures to limit the arms race. The world will repeatedly recall the wisdom and farsightedness of the CPSU, which maintains restraint in the face of the provocations of militarist circles, which are trying to poison the international atmosphere and to stupefy the consciousness of the broad masses in capitalist countries with the poison of chauvinist intoxication.

The proposals advanced by our party congress have elicited a broad response in the world. They are giving a strong boost to the struggle for peace and the peoples' freedom being waged by the socialist community countries, the communist and workers parties and the national liberation movements. The ruling circles of Western countries, which are finding it increasingly hard to ignore the peoples' will for peace, have been forced to reackon with these initiatives.

A historic mission has fallen to the lot of the Soviet Union and its allies--to be the chief mainstay of peace on earth. Our party and the entire Soviet people are full of determination to do everything to fulfill this lofty mission.

YEPISHEV ON IMPLICATIONS OF CONGRESS DECISIONS

LD161529 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Mar 81 pp 2-3

[Article by Army Gen A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "An Outstanding Contemporary Event"]

[Text] Yet another vivid page has been written in the history of our party and country. The 26th CPSU Congress, justly described as an outstanding contemporary political event, ran for 8 days in Moscow. All its work was conducted in the spirit of the unity and cohesion which make Lenin's party mighty and invincible.

With enormous enthusiasm and attention the congress delegates heard and comprehensively discussed the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee--"The CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress and the Party's Immediate Tasks in the Domestic and Foreign Policy Spheres." This inspiring political document, embodying advanced scientific thought and the historical experience of building a new society, is a major contribution to the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism.

With great enthusiasm the congress wholly and unreservedly endorsed the party Central Committee's Leninist course and practical work and the CPSU Central Committee report. The congress unanimously approved "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990" and adopted a resolution on preparing a new draft of the CPSU program.

Our Leninist party's supreme forum expressed the vital interests of every class and social group, every nation and ethnic group, and every generation of Soviet society and the pressing requirements of its further development and improvement. The unshakable unity of the party and the people and their thoughts, aims and deeds was revealed with new force during the congress.

The 26th CPSU Congress decisions were greeted with enormous enthusiasm by Soviet servicemen. Servicemen's social activeness attained new heights and their struggle to achieve further successes in combat improvement intensified.

I. The outstanding importance of the 26th CPSU Congress is chiefly that it scientifically generalized and enriched with new propositions the theory and practice of communist building. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report provided a profound analysis of the country's economic and social development and the chief contemporary problems and comprehensively formulated the party's strategy and tactics in the next stage of the struggle for communism.

Decisions were taken which will decide the path to be followed by our people over the next 5 years and beyond. The qualitative characteristics of a mature socialist economy and the changes in the sociopolitical and spiritual spheres of its development were taken into account when determining the program aims of the struggle for communism.

The Soviet economy is a dynamically developing unified national economic complex. In the last decade it has taken a considerable step forward. Our society now has a mighty socialist industry and a developed agriculture. The Soviet Union accounts for one-fifth of world industrial output.

The country's production forces have reached a qualitatively new level. Such modern sectors as nuclear machine-building, space technology, electronics and microelectronics, the microbiological industry, laser technology, and the manufacture of synthetic diamonds and other new synthetics were further developed or created from scratch. Major changes occurred in the siting of production forces. Massive comprehensive programs transforming vast territories of the country are underway. Among them are programs for the development of Russia's Non-Chernozem Zone and West Siberia and for the industrial opening up of Siberia and the Far East.

All these and many other achievements enabled the party to concretize its economic policy for the eighties. In the current decade the CPSU will continue to consistently implement its economic strategy, whose supreme aim is to ensure a steady increase in the people's material and cultural living standards and create better conditions for all-round development of the individual on the basis of a further improvement in the efficiency of all social production, increased labor productivity and the growth of Soviet people's social and labor activeness.

The 11th 5-Year Plan embodies the continuity of the course of ensuring the country's socioeconomic development and the party's strategic directives. Its main task is to secure a further increase in Soviet people's well-being on the basis of the national economy's steady and ongoing development, accelerated scientific and technical progress and a switch in the economy to intensive development, the more rational use of the country's production potential, maximum economy in the use of every type of resource and improved work quality.

The 11th 5-Year Plan's main task will be successfully solved by developing heavy industry's base sectors and improving proportions within the national economy. In industry provision is made for Group B to grow at increasing preferential rates compared with Group A and for accelerating the development of sectors supplying agriculture.

The Soviet economy's key problem is to make the transition to intensive development, increase the efficiency of social production and improve output quality. In the 11th 5-Year Plan at least 85.9 percent of the increase in national income, more than 90 percent of the increase in industrial production and all the increase in agricultural production is to come from increased labor productivity. In order to achieve these high targets provision is made for increasing the amount of equipment available to labor, doing everything possible to introduce the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes and steadily reducing in every sector the number of personnel engaged in manual work.

Truly vast resources are involved in our society's national economy. Further economic progress will increasingly depend on the skillful and efficient use of labor, fixed capital, raw materials, fuel and the output of farmland and livestock units. "The seemingly simple and mundane business of treating public property as if it were our own and knowing how to make full and judicious use of everything we have," Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed at the congress, "is becoming the linchpin of our economic policy."

Multiplying our society's material wealth is the guarantee of the realization of social tasks. The party is logically continuing the long-term line of comprehensively and steadily raising Soviet people's living standard. It is ensuring a comprehensive approach to the solution of important socioeconomic problems touching on every aspect of the work, daily routine and life of people in the developed socialist society.

For the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties as a whole the party is putting forward a broad program for the further enhancement of the people's well-being. As was stressed in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th CPSU Congress, this program covers the improvement of every aspect of Soviet people's lives--consumption and housing, culture and leisure, working conditions and living conditions. It is planned to increase the consumption funds' share of the national income to 77.3 percent in 1985, compared with 75.3 percent in 1980.

Of course, the interaction of economic and social factors in our social development is not confined to what has been said above. Under conditions of mature socialism the interconnection between economic progress and society's sociopolitical and spiritual progress becomes increasingly close. The main trend here is the continuing rapprochement of all classes and social groups in Soviet society. This is an objective process which our party is consciously guiding. The aim of its social policy is to create a society without class divisions. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th Congress: "Taking stock of the experience of our society's development in recent decades, I think it can be surmised that the formation of a classless structure of society will by and large occur within the historical framework of mature socialism."

Under conditions of mature socialism the process of the socialist nations' all-round development also accelerates, the processes of internationalism and the consistent rapprochement of all the Soviet peoples are intensified and their fraternal friendship steadily strengthens. Within the framework of the country's unified national economic complex relations of mutual aid and all-round economic cooperation between the union republics are improving year by year. The course followed by Lenin's party in this sphere is building up each republic's material and spiritual potential and at the same time ensuring its maximum use for the whole country's harmonious development. The party is educating the working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and a proud sense of belonging to the great united Soviet motherland.

II. A socialist society's ongoing development is unthinkable without the all-round improvement of its political system and statehood and a broadening and deepening of democracy. Each of these points was given a great deal of attention at the 26th CPSU Congress. From its lofty tribune it was stressed that following the adoption of the new USSR Constitution the work of the supreme organs of power--the USSR Supreme Soviet and the republic supreme soviets--was noticeably enlivened. Much that is new and interesting has emerged in the work of local soviets. The people's control organs, trade unions and the Komsomol have become more active.

The Soviet political system ensures the efficient conduct of all public affairs, the working people's increasingly active participation in state life, and the coupling of real human rights and freedoms and civic responsibility. To a decisive extent this is achieved by virtue of the fact that the CPSU is Soviet society's leading and guiding force and the nucleus of its political system and of all state and public organizations.

The 26th CPSU Congress reaffirmed the conclusion drawn earlier that the party's role in the life of society increases during the period of mature socialism. The Communist Party is growing, strengthening and maturing along with our society's development and its changing sociopolitical and cultural face. In the last 5 years its membership has increased by 1.8 million and now stands at 17.48 million communists. "The 26th congress has shown once again," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the close of the congress, "that the CPSU is a powerful, healthy and mature collective. Communists are in fact the inflexible linchpin and life-blood of our society. They are the people's truly revolutionary vanguard."

The supreme expression of the party's leading role are its congresses, which, in a manner of speaking, plot the general direction of Soviet society's onward movement. The party Central Committee plenums play a big part in implementing the congress decisions.

The Central Committee Politburo, headed by that outstanding continuer of Lenin's great cause Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is truly our party's militant headquarters. The party's collective wisdom accumulates and the party's policy, which expresses the interests of the whole of Soviet society and of all communists and nonparty people, is shaped in the Politburo.

A revolutionary party cannot fulfill its role if it fails to pay due attention to explaining every occurrence, generalizing new phenomena in life and creatively developing Marxist-Leninist theory. The CPSU has always regarded and continues to regard this as an exceptionally important task, and has always paid and intends to go on paying a great deal of attention to its solution.

The party's theoretical conclusions are an extremely important basis for its ideological and political education work among the masses. At the stage of developed socialism this work is carried out under favorable conditions. Communism's material and technical base is being successfully developed, social relations are improving, Soviet people's material and cultural living standards are rising, and socialist democracy is broadening and deepening on the basis of the new USSR Constitution. Our society's sociopolitical and ideological unity is strengthening with each passing year. The Soviet person has changed. His knowledge has been enriched, his erudition has increased and his spiritual needs have grown considerably. The arsenal of facilities at our ideological workers' disposal has also expanded. All this creates further scope for solving tasks inthe sphere of people's communist education.

At the same time the appreciable intensification of the ideological struggle in the international arena remains a fact. The imperialists and their accomplices regularly mount hostile campaigns against the socialist countries and slander and distort everything that happens in these countries.

The activeness of our class enemy's propaganda media has increased, and his attempts to exert a demoralizing influence on the Soviet people's consciousness have been stepped up.

All these phenomena were appropriately analyzed at the 26th CPSU Congress. It pointed to the great significance of the CPSU Central Committee resolution of 26 April 1979 on further improving ideological and political education work and practical ways to fulfill it. Evaluating highly the labor of Soviet journalists and of our numerous propaganda cadres, the congress set them specific tasks. To ensure that the content of ideological work becomes more topical and that its forms accord with the Soviet people's modern needs--this, briefly, is what the party's demand boils down to.

Thus, the 26th CPSU Congress defined a clear-cut action program in all avenues of communist building with regard to the state of affairs inside the country and in the international arena.

III. The CPSU's international policy is aimed, above all, at guaranteeing the Soviet people the necessary external conditions for resolving the creative tasks which confront them. The 26th party congress indicated the key salients of this policy and determined its substance for the future.

As always, paramount attention was devoted to the development of the world socialist system and to cooperation among the socialist countries. Here the congress paid special attention to the Soviet Union's relations with the other socialist community states, to the deepening and broadening of their economic integration and cooperation in the political sphere and to correct regard for the general and the particular in the building of socialism. The CPSU Central Committee report enriched the theory and practice of socialist internationalism with new theses and conclusions.

The congress also comprehensively examined questions of our relations with the countries which have liberated themselves, and analyzed in depth the processes taking place in them. The Soviet Union has always been and will be on the side of national liberation forces and fighters for national independence. It resolutely opposes relapses into colonialism and neocolonialism.

Our party's line in the world communist and workers movement is truly class-based and internationalist. The 26th CPSU Congress, which was attended by 123 delegations from communist, workers and other revolutionary parties from 109 countries, confirmed the unvarying nature of this line. It analyzed topical problems of the world communist movement and set forth the Soviet communists' position on the movement's debatable questions, whose successful solution is possible only on the unshakable foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The growth of the world revolutionary process is organically linked with the intensification of the struggle for world peace and international security. The Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries make a decisive contribution to this struggle. They firmly and consistently steer a course toward peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the curbing of the arms race, the consolidation of peace and detente and the defense of the peoples' sovereign rights and freedom. Our party's indestructible loyalty to this course was convincingly demonstrated once more by the 26th CPSU Congress, which advanced a package of new peace proposals.

These proposals are of exceptionally great significance under present conditions, where there has been a sharp increase in the aggressiveness of the policy of imperialism--and above all U.S. imperialism--and clouds have massed on the international horizon through the fault of imperialism. The CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress revealed the underlying causes of this extremely dangerous phenomenon, the process of the further aggravation of the overall crisis of capitalism, and the active resistance offered to the world's social renewal by reactionary capitalist circles.

The congress materials proved irrefutably that the leaders of the NATO military bloc, headed by the U.S. leaders, have steered a course toward disrupting in their own favor the prevailing military equilibrium in the world, a course toward intensifying the arms race and unleashing acts of provocation against the socialist and other independent countries.

The intrigues of imperialism and its accomplices require constant vigilance and the all-round consolidation of the defense capability of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. Let no one doubt their peoples' determination to safeguard their interests and defend their socialist gains. The CPSU Central Committee reported to the 26th party congress: The socialist countries' military-political defense alliance is loyally serving the cause of peace. It has everything necessary to reliably defend the peoples' socialist gains.

In the past 5-year period the CPSU and the Soviet Government did not lose sight for a single day of questions of consolidating their country's defense might and its armed forces. The international situation obliges us to do this.

Describing the Soviet Armed Forces, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his report at the congress that their combat potential is a firm fusion of a high degree of technical equipment, military skill and indestructible morale. The sons and grandsons of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War are already in the ranks of the motherland's defenders. They have not endured the harsh ordeals which fell to the lot of their fathers and grandfathers. But they are loyal to the heroic traditions of our army and people. And whenever the interests of the country's security and the defense of peace require it, whenever the victims of aggression need to be helped, the Soviet serviceman appears to the whole world as a selfless and courageous patriot and internationalist prepared to surmount any difficulties. On behalf of the party Central Committee Leonid Ilich expressed the conviction that the army and navy servicemen will continue reliably to stand guard over the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor.

IV. The party congress' high assessment of our armed forces, the trust placed in them, and the tasks set before them--all this commits the army and navy personnel, their command, political and engineering and technical cadres, and the army and navy party organizations to a great deal. Their prime duty now consists in conveying to the consciousness and heart of every serviceman the great meaning and historical significance of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

A large amount of work lies ahead and it is the party aktiv meetings now beginning which are called on to set the tone in it. At these meetings and also at meetings in the primary party organizations and Komsomol and trade union organizations it is essential to discuss tasks for the study, propaganda and fulfillment of the congress decisions and the further improvement of the efficiency of party political work.

The 26th CPSU Congress materials will be studied in all forms of political study for draftee servicemen, ensigns and warrant officers and in the system of officers' Marxist-Leninist training. It is also obvious that alongside the established official forms of political training, maximum use should be made of all means of our propaganda, mass agitation and cultural enlightenment work. Here special attention should be paid to the theoretical precepts and conclusions in the CPSU Central Committee report and other congress materials. It is essential to show vividly the growth of the party's leading role under the conditons of mature socialism, to reveal convincingly the results and prospects of the country's economic and social development, the content of tasks and ways of resolving them at the forthcoming stage of communist building.

The duty of the commanders, political organs and party organizations is to ensure that every servicemen is profoundly aware that the danger of war, which has increased through the fault of imperialism, is a harsh reality of the present day; that he is aware and draws the relevant conclusions for his service and practical activity.

All work on the propaganda and study of the congress materials should mobilize the servicemen to attain new successes in combat and political training and in the struggle to raise combat readiness and strengthen regulation order. Our officers are called on to consider comprehensively and adopt for execution the party's present requirements for leading cadres' style of work, in whatever sphere their activity takes place.

The Soviet people, armed with the historic plans and principled aims of the 26th CPSU Congress, are resolving with inspiration the great and complex tasks of communist building. They are looking to the future with confidence and optimism, for they believe in the power of their labor. They believe in their party and know that the path indicated by Lenin's party is the only correct path.

KORIONOV VIEWS WORLD REACTIONS TO CPSU CONGRESS

LD161115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "Worldwide Response"; capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th party congress was an outstanding political document of our time. It posed very important questions, as V.I. Lenin put it, "not in the sense merely of explaining the past but also in the sense of fearless prediction of the future and bold practical activity aimed at its implementation...."

The international response generated by the congress of Lenin's party has been enormous. We can be certain that the imminent congresses of the socialist community countries' fraternal parties and a number of other communist parties will also generate a big response. After all, in our era, which is characterized by exceptional dynamism, eventfulness and the complexity of international politics, only parties guided by a revolutionary scientific world outlook can pave the correct way for advancing to peace, freedom and socialism. "The main thing," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "is that communists, armed with the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, see more profoundly and correctly than anyone the essence and long-term prospects of the processes taking place in the world and draw from this the correct conclusions for their struggle for the interests of the working class and working people of their countries and for democracy, peace and socialism."

The 26th CPSU Congress was a new expression of the power and political unity of the CPSU and its unswerving determination to follow Lenin's course, whose correctness has been confirmed by life itself. The party focuses all its efforts on two interconnected avenues: communist creation and the consolidation of world peace.

This interconnection is profoundly organic. Socialism knows how to defend itself, but predatory warfare is alien to its very nature. Communist creation is implemented most successfully under conditions of peace. At the same time the course of events in recent decades, particularly in Europe, has confirmed that where socialism's positions are firmest, almost insurmountable obstacles arise in the imperialist adventurists' path.

Real socialism puts all its might at the service of the cause of peace. New confirmation of this is provided by the line taken by the 26th CPSU Congress. "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR" which it adopted are a plan for peaceful building.

The inspiration of the new Soviet 5-year plan is also peaceful creation. In turn its successful implementation will strengthen still further the foundation of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy.

The Soviet communists' forum generated such a broad response throughout the world because it focused attention on the most important task of our time: defending peace. "NOT PREPARATION FOR WAR, DOOMING THE PEOPLES TO THE SENSELESS EXPENDITURE OF THEIR MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL RESOURCES, BUT THE CONSOLIDATION OF PEACE--THAT IS THE GUIDELINE FOR TOMORROW"--this precept of the Central Committee report to the congress accords with the vital interests of all peoples.

However, the propaganda machine of imperialism's military-industrial complex may strive to divert attention from the peace program for the eighties proclaimed by the 26th CPSU congress, it is powerless to do so. It is powerless because, as the TIMES OF INDIA noted, describing L.I. Brezhnev's report, "not a single leader of another state has been able to produce such important proposals in the past 20 years."

The world public views the large-scale peace initiatives put forward in this report as convincing new testimony to the CPSU's high responsibility to mankind. In the nuclear age seeking military superiority over others, vying in the production of the most lethal types of weapons and filling foreign waters with armadas of warships means playing a most dangerous game with the peoples' destinies. Statesmanlike wisdom in our time consists in focusing efforts on eliminating the main source of danger looming over mankind--the arms race and the persisting tension in relations between states.

The peoples welcome the new Soviet peace initiatives because they see in them specific steps which should and can be taken right now to avert the threat of war. The progressive international public shares the Soviet viewpoint: It is better to prevent, to avert the emergence of hotbeds of military conflicts than to extinguish such conflicts, for, as life shows, the latter is far more difficult. This position is all the more sound in that imperialism is not only hindering the elimination of old hotbeds of conflict but is trying to create new ones, for instance in El Salvador and the entire Caribbean region.

The worldwide reactions to the 26th CPSU Congress initiatives attest that the Soviet proposal to expand the region of confidence-building measures in the world by including in it not only Europe but also the Near, Middle and Far East accords with the vital interests of all peoples. Every person who holds dear the destiny of European civilization cannot remain indifferent to the USSR's desire to break the highly dangerous vicious circle over the question of nuclear missile weapons in Europe created by the well-known NATO decisions in December 1979. The USSR's desire to enlist in the collective solution of problems of international security as broad a range of states, peoples and public movements as possible fully accords with the spirit of international cooperation.

Many foreign press organs note that the 26th congress has revealed with new force a characteristic feature of Lenin's party--its orientation toward the future. Not the senseless and dangerous arms race but the mobilization of all man's resources for the solution of urgent tasks like the fight against poverty and illiteracy throughout the world. The elimination of hunger, environmental conservation and more--that is what the CPSU calls for. And it does not simply call for it but formulates all this in a clear, all-embracing specific program.

The active universal support for the Soviet Union's peace-loving and realistic proposals are objective proof that progressive mankind sees the future in the honest, sincere policy of peace pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state.

It is noted everywhere that the 26th CPSU Congress' foreign policy program is a testimony to the continuity and consistency of Lenin's peace policy. This policy is understandable to the working people of all countries and expresses their cherished aspirations. That is why, the international public says, the congress decisions concern not only the USSR but the whole world, its present and its future.

The 26th CPSU Congress confirmed that the USSR is in favor of honest and fruitful international dialogue and that it is opposed to confrontation. It is now up to Washington and the NATO powers. The international public is waiting to see what the present U.S. administration's practical reaction to the USSR's invitation to dialogue will be. Speaking in the British Parliament, Lord Gronwy-Roberts, for instance, said: "We would like to hear less noise from Washington and greater clarity with respect to the Soviet initiative." The cause of world peace and international security would indeed gain considerably if the leaders of the United States and the other NATO countries were to look at the situation in the world today and the correlation of forces more sensibly, from realistic positions. The world press notes that those who, ignoring the peoples' will, try to reject the new Soviet initiative which gives a real chance of preserving and strengthening world peace are taking on a great responsibility.

Many foreign press organs call the Soviet communists' forum a congress of optimists. They note that the CPSU's unswerving confidence in the possibility of preserving peace and in the further advance of human society, in the growth and consolidation of revolutionary, progressive forces is conveyed to all fighters against imperialism and reaction. The congress has become a source of new spiritual strength for the peoples building a new life and struggling for freedom, national independence and social progress.

The newspapers of many fraternal parties write that the avenues of the CPSU's further activity outlined by the Soviet communists' congress are a model of creative Marxism-Leninism in action. In that sense, they note, the CPSU congress was a school and an example for the entire international communist movement and a compass for activity in today's complex international situation.

The stability of the situation in the CPSU and the Soviet Union as a whole demonstrated by the 26th congress made a great impression on the world's democratic public. Even some bourgeois information organs acknowledge that this stability can be seen particularly graphically against the background of the constant political and governmental crises which virtually all capitalist states in Europe and other continents are experiencing.

The course of the 26th congress and the decisions it adopted were resolutely supported by the fraternal communist and workers parties and the revolutionary-democratic parties and national liberation movements. The congress was an impressive demonstration of the strengthening unity of the three main currents of the present revolutionary process. In the estimation of the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO it developed into a great festival for all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world.

At no previous CPSU congress have fraternal parties and friendly organizations been so widely represented. Their very presence, their speeches and their active support for the CPSU's course are convincing evidence of the steady expansion and consolidation of the ties of internationalism which indestructibly link our party with the detachments of the world front of struggle for peace and the peoples' freedom. From the 26th CPSU rostrum a passionate appeal was heard for the consolidation of the unity of the international communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

This appeal was generated by the fundamental requirements of the world revolutionary process. The development of anti-imperialist class struggle attests quite obviously that those who preserve indestructible loyalty to the principles of internationalism are guaranteed reliable successes in their work.

The results of the Soviet communists' latest forum have generated unconcealed confusion in the camp of imperialist reaction. It is futile for the forces of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism to try to belittle the significance of the congress and distort its decisions. The facts attest that the significance of the 26th CPSU Congress has gone far beyond the borders of the USSR and that the congress has become an outstanding international political event of the eighties. All those who are seeking not verbally but in deeds to struggle for their peoples' welfare and happiness are displaying mounting interest in its documents and materials. This is yet further confirmation of the magnitude of the significance of the CPSU's deeds and achievements.

Loyal to Lenin's behests, the Soviet communists are fully determined to continue to follow unswervingly their tested internationalist course.

USSR 'PREPARED TO WAIT' FOR U.S. ANSWER ON SUMMIT

LD171213 Moscow LITERNATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 11 Mar 81 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "Time to Decide"]

[Text] More than a week has passed since the completion of the 26th CPSU Congress' work and more than 2 weeks since L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the congress.

The congress and L.I. Brezhnev's report were an event of not merely tremendous, but worldwide significance. This is due to the fact that the decisions adopted by the congress, whether or not anyone may feel enraptured at the fact, affect every person living on earth and will to some degree inevitably reflect on his future.

We are far from believing that all mankind became aware of that instantaneously. However, we do know that no other event in the history of recent years has aroused such universal interest and intense attention. This can be seen if only from the statistics: Some 2 billion people received reports on the 26th CPSU Congress through television alone (and in many countries they received them regularly, over the 10 days). Two billion--that is nearly half the entire population of the world.

It is known also that half of mankind did not simply receive reports on what happened in Moscow during those special days, but reacted accordingly. This applies to a considerable degree even to the inhabitants of Western capitalist countries, including the United States. For many people, who are being schooled to think of the possibility and even the inevitability of living underground, in a bunker, hope was born after the news from Moscow. The hope that their future is not nuclear death or extinction in a bunker, that they and their children and grandchildren will be able to see the sunlight and smell the scent of pines and newly mown grass and to look with a calm spirit, with an untroubled heart, at the simplest, most ordinary, splendid and incredible picture--a clear sky overhead.

It is not hard to understand why the congress and its decisions seem to some people like a sharp knife, like the escape of the last air from the bunker. The Western capitals knew that an important event lays ahead. They prepared for it thoroughly in order to neutralize--by means of distortions, misrepresentations and silence--the reports on the congress' work and the ideas and proposals put forward there.

From the moment of publication of the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report all these propaganda constructs were not only toppled but rendered simply meaningless. People in all countries--the Americans were no exception--thirsted for and demanded information about the congress. At the congress press center, where more than 1,000 journalists from all over the world were accredited, you could see what an agonizing situation certain Western correspondents found themselves in. On the one hand they were influenced by their superiors' anticongress preparations, and on the other by historical truth. Professional journalists--even among those who feel no great sympathy with us--could not fail to understand that they were not dealing with ordinary news, that they were witnessing events on which the future depended--including their own future.

Not only the propagandist, but the political and diplomatic dispositions of those who look at the world through gunsights were smashed and overrun. The appeal by British guest M. Thatcher to the Washington administration "not to hurry, in any event" to accept L.I. Brezhnev's proposal on holding Soviet-American summit talks indicated manifest confusion. When a calm, sober voice is heard from Moscow, warning that the threat of thermonuclear war hangs over all living things and that everything of secondary importance must be renounced for the sake of delivering people from the terrible primary issue, what objections can stifle that voice?

Two main arguments intended to denigrate the peace-loving proposals put forward and lessen their influence on people's minds were hurriedly and thoughtlessly launched right after the congress. The first is that they were allegedly not put forward willingly, but were due to the firmness and toughness of the present Washington administration's political course. The second, of course, amounted to Moscow's "perfidy" in setting its cunning snares for the West. I do not want to sink to that level of polemics. All the same, I cannot help saying: "Well, if they had set snares too, we would have fallen into them, and a businesslike conversation would have started at last, during which we could have agreed on how the human race is to continue to exist...."

During an interview granted the other day by R. Reagan to America's television god Walter Cronkite, who has seen a great deal in his day, including all kinds of presidents, the interviewee uttered these words, among others: "Walter, I know time is short, and I am mumbling and stammering...." That seemed sincere, and in our day sincerity is going up in price no less than gold and silver. But there is also an increase in the price of far-sightedness on the part of statesmen who see the highest wisdom not in cutting programs for issuing milk to children and pregnant women in poor families so as to spin the flywheel of the war machine, introduce new weapons systems and issue threats, but in constructive, resolute actions aimed at halting mankind's slide toward nuclear war.

More than 2 weeks have passed since the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report, which put forward concrete measures to normalize the world situation, including the proposal for a summit meeting. Well, let us wait, and pay no attention to malicious tongues in Washington which assert that the present U.S. President is not yet ready to meet not only the Soviet leader but even such Western leaders as the French president and the FRG chancellor. Oh, those malicious tongues!

If the answer is well weighed and serious and touches on the essence of the questions raised, we are prepared to wait for it. And the other side must proceed on the basis that it is not a question of our patience, but of the situation prevailing in the world, which requires coordinated action.

MATVEYEV DISCUSSES 'REASONABLE' PEACE INITIATIVES

LD161321 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 10 Signed to Press 5 Mar 81 p 7

[Vikentiy Matveyev article: "The Good Will of Socialism"]

[Text] This winter has been remarkable for its unusual mildness in the central region of the country. During the days of the 26th CPSU Congress' work in Moscow the sun shone and spring could be felt in the air. It was in no way possible to say this about the world political climate as it was throughout all of last year and at the beginning of this. But now, during the work of the party congress, visible changes promising further lifegiving progress have begun to take place in the frozen international atmosphere before our very eyes.

All those present at the first meeting in the 26th CPSU Congress press center which took place immediately following the CPSU Central Committee report delivered by L.I. Brezhnev felt the breath of these changes. The news about the important new Soviet foreign policy initiatives has acted like a powerful generator on the political atmosphere throughout the world.

The very first question at the press conference related to the burning topic of constructive dialogue among states on the urgent problems of international life. This was the question asked by the Moscow correspondent of the New York TIMES about the prospects for a Soviet-American summit.

Another question asked by foreign journalists concerned the no less burning problem of military detente in Europe and the influence of the new Soviet proposals on the course of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the all-European meeting. The other questions asked attested that the new Soviet initiatives had immediately become the focus of attention for the foreign mass media.

At a session of the British House of Commons on 25 February, M. Foot, the leader of the Labor Party, called upon the government "to treat constructively L.I. Brezhnev's proposal on halting the arms race both in Europe and throughout the world." He said to Mrs Thatacher: "Go to America and remember that there is no question more important for the whole world."

AFP reported: "According to a reliable source, France is extremely pleased with the 'desire for dialogue' expressed in the report delivered by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th congress."

"The Soviet proposals will have a particularly magnetic effect on the Europeans. Such themes as the moratorium on medium-range atomic weapons, the mutual ban on the neutron weapon or the additional confidence-building measures within the framework of the agreements concluded at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe will produce the necessary effect." Such was the essence of the West's response to the new Soviet initiatives as summarized by West Germany's DPA in a telegram from Washington.

Confidence... This word is probably mentioned more than anything else just now in the commentaries of foreign observers writing about the foreign policy program expounded from the rostrum of the 26th congress.

The course of uniting the efforts of all interested governments and peace-loving forces to combat the threat hanging over all mankind--the threat of war generated by the arms race and by the tension persisting in the world--is counterposed by our party, supported by the entire Soviet people, to the malicious attempts to whip up tension, to kindle enmity between peoples and to poison the international atmosphere. "We are ready to combat this genuine, not imagined, threat hand in hand with America, with the European states and with all the countries of the world," L.I. Brezhnev stated.

Confidence is the readiness of states to sit down at the negotiation table in order to resolve the urgent international problems. It is also a correct understanding of states' domestic and foreign tasks, of the peoples' vital interests which demand the concentration of efforts on peaceful, civil needs. It is also being prepared to undertake innovatory measures and to take steps to improve the world political climate.

In Europe, just such steps have been the so-called confidence-building measures approved at the all-European conference: the practice of the prior notification of other countries about upcoming major military maneuvers in an area of the continent, as defined by the conference, where Warsaw Pact and NATO countries adjoin each other, and the inviting of foreign observers to these maneuvers.

Loyal to the commitments it has assumed, the Soviet Union has already repeatedly informed the other all-European conference participants of the military exercises being conducted on its territory: in the Transcaucasus, in the Leningrad Military District, in the Kishinev-Odessa-Nikolayev region, in the Carpathians and other regions. The Western countries have acted in the same way on a number of occasions.

It is important to note that the accord on these agreed measures was reached at the all-European conference on the initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This one fact alone completely shatters the fabrications of imperialist propaganda on the theme of the "Soviet threat." What government harboring aggressive designs would have gone as far as to propose to other countries agreement on preliminary notification about the movements of large military forces, on limiting the scale of military exercises and on averting accidental or intentional military incidents.

The Soviet Union is now proposing to increase considerably the zone of application of these measures by extending them to the entire European part of the Soviet Union--on condition that the Western states correspondingly expand the zone of confidence-building measures. The USSR would also be prepared to hold specific talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East with all interested countries.

From confidence-building measures in the military sphere to political cooperation in the field of peace guarantees, and from such cooperation to the halting of the arms race and to measures of real disarmament: These are the links, the stages in building the edifice of a durable peace under whose roof all countries and all peoples would be able to live and labor in safety.

Utopia? Not at all. It is a practical goal whose contours are discernible in what it has been possible to achieve in a relatively short time in the European context--and moreover under conditions which have by no means always been simple or easy in view of the zigzags and vacillations in the U.S. political climate and also of the constant negative pressure from NATO's military machine.

If it were not for those complicating features Europe would probably have already become a continent of practical measures in the disarmament sphere. Its objective needs and interests have long dictated the necessity for such steps, as the needs of the remaining continents do also.

Not for nothing was a 25 February UN press conference staged on behalf of K. Waldheim, the UN secretary general, also most completely dedicated to discussion of the new Soviet foreign policy initiatives. They provide a new stimulus for the work of this world organization, particularly in view of the forthcoming new special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

Of course, there were and are a great many obstacles erected by the forces of extreme reaction and by hegemonist circles in the path of the realization of the constructive initiatives. Our party and state evaluate these obstacles soberly; they do not perceive the desired state to be the reality but are consistently and symstematically developing a peace offensive against the strongholds and redoubts of international tension.

At a time when our country is declaring its readiness to substantially increase the zone of operation of the confidence-building measures in the military sphere, people in NATO headquarters are talking all the more insistently about "widening the sphere of operation" of this bloc. They have in mind primarily the Persian Gulf region. The colonialists who left there under the pressure of the liberation movements would evidently like to return there in the military uniform of NATO.

Speaking in New York the other day, Mrs Thatcher came out in support of the creation of NATO "special forces" for operations in the Persian Gulf.

Our country, just like the other countries interested in peace and stability in this and other regions of the world, cannot ignore such plans and intentions. Good will is not limitless. By acting in a spirit of trust we have the right to count on a response from those to whom we are holding out the olive branch.

Addressing the 26th CPSU Congress, L.I. Brezhnev stated that the socialist countries had gone more than halfway to meet their Western partners at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. "But we must state plainly," L.I. Brezhnev noted, "that if the Western countries continue to drag out these talks even further, while at the same time increasing their military potential in Europe, then we will have to pay attention to this fact."

It must also be clear that the deployment in the FRG, Italy, Britain, the Netherlands and Belgium of the new American missiles targeted on the USSR and its allies cannot fail to reflect on the USSR's relations with these countries, not to mention the damage which would be done to their own security.

For its part, our country is proposing to negotiate an agreement on establishing right now a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missiles belonging to the NATO countries and the USSR--that is, to freeze both quantitatively and qualitatively the existing level of these weapons, including, of course, the U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities in this region.

An animated debate on these proposals is in progress in the West. Broad strata of the public and a number of influential politicians in West Europe are welcoming this initiative as a new manifestation of our country's good will, of its desire for the lasting stabilization of a peaceful atmosphere on the continent. But, as ever, there are "critics." For example, a statement by the FRG Government groundlessly asserts that this proposal contributes nothing new and is even a step backward in comparison with earlier Soviet proposals. Picking up these assertions, some observers in the FRG write that, as they say, a positive response to the new Soviet initiative would place West Europe in some kind of "vulnerable position."

Those who resort to such assertions deliberately leave aside the most essential thing: The fact, acknowledged by the Western governments also, of the currently existing strategic equilibrium between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries in Europe. The new Soviet proposal is aimed at preventing the balance shifting either way. What could be more reasonable than this approach! Moreover, the moratorium proposed by the Soviet Union embraces not only the quantitative but also the qualitiative aspects of medium-range armaments. This would mean that Europe would be secure against the appearance of new, even more destructive nuclear missiles aimed at targets on its territory.

Increasingly broad strata of the public in the FRG, the British Isles, the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway and Denmark are protesting against the nuclear arms race. All these people--from the young ones starting life to those who themselves have experienced the horrors of the world wars--will indubitably find in the new Soviet foreign policy initiatives powerful support for their own efforts, for their own struggle. We may be sure that the response to the good will of the USSR will be that same will of millions of people defending the primary right of man--the right to live.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW CITY SOVIET SESSION

LD161502 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Today the Moscow City Soviet session is examining the matter of further improving the work, everyday life and leisure of Muscovites.

A report on this issue was delivered by Comrade Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom. Here are some facts and figures quoted in the report: Output of consumer articles will increase by almost R500 million in the 11th 5-Year Plan period. It is planned to extend their range and improve their quality. It is proposed to build 21 million sq m of residential floor space. The names of new microrayons will appear on the map of Moscow: (Businovo), (Oselevskaya Poyma), (Nagatinskiy Zaton), Sadovniki and others. The session stressed the need to improve the practice of housing allocation and to step up public control over this important matter. The session participants devoted a lot of attention to problems pertaining to the development of transportation and the further improvement of the consumer, trade and public catering services.

Taking part in the session is Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

SHCHERBITSKIY PRESENTS AWARDS TO FRONTRANKERS

AU171022 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 16 Mar 81

[Text] Today the Ukraine's Communist Party and government leaders met the frontrankers of the 10th 5-year period who have been awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor. Participating in the meeting were Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vatchenko, Gerasimov, Kachura, Lyashko, Mozgovoy, Sokolov, Sologub, Titarenko, Yelchenko, Kapto and Pogrebnyak. During the meeting, Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, presented the Lenin Orders and the Hammer-and-Sickle Gold Medals to those awarded. The highest awards were presented to a number of coal industry, ferrous metallurgy, machine-building and agricultural workers in the republic.

Addressing the recipients, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy pointed out that the meeting with them was held at a remarkable time, when the attention of all mankind was riveted on the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and to the Accountability Report delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The wide scope of socialist competitions and the first successes scored this year are evidence that the Soviet people wholeheartedly accepted the party congress decisions and are willing to do their utmost to consolidate the country's economy and to raise the people's living standards. On behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, Comrade Shcherbitskiy cordially congratulated the recipients, wished them good health, good luck and great new successes in accomplishing the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The recipients cordially thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the high appraisal of their work and assured that they would dedicate all their efforts, skills and experience to the cause of building communism and to fulfilling the great plans drawn up by the 26th CPSU Congress.

SHCHERBITSKIY REPORTS AT PARTY AKTIV MEETING

AU171143 Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] A republic-level party aktiv meeting opened today in the Ukraina Culture Palace in Kiev, with the participation of Kiev city and oblast party aktivs.

Invited to the aktivs meeting were Central Committee members and candidate members and Auditing Commission members of the Ukrainian Communist Party; obkom secretaries in charge of ideological work; gorkom first secretaries in oblast centers; oblispolkom chairmen; Komsomol oblast committee secretaries; editors of oblast party newspapers; leading workers and party organization secretaries in the republic's ministries and departments; workers of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers; workers of scientific institutions, creative unions, the press, television and radio; Soviet Army and Navy personnel--a total of 1,641 persons.

The meeting was opened by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. Those present elected with great enthusiasm the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, to the meeting's honorary presidium. The following agenda was approved unanimously: the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republic's party organizations to implement its decisions, as well as the instructions and theses raised by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee's Accountability Report.

Valdimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, warmly received by the meeting participants, delivered a report on that subject. The entire work of the 26th CPSU Congress, he said, proceeded under the enormous impact of the Central Committee's accountability report delivered by our party's Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Brezhnev, a report organically combining advanced scientific thought and the historical experience accumulated by the CPSU, a report very profoundly characterizing the comprehensive activity of the Central Committee and the titanic work performed by the party and the people to consolidate the country's economic potential and security and to steadily improve the lives of the Soviet people. The congress has provided the party and the people with a scientifically substantiated program for developing our society--a society of developed socialism and a worked out strategy and tactics for building communism in the 11th 5-year period and the period through 1990.

The delegates received with enthusiasm the announcement that the party's Central Committee at its first plenum, which was held in an atmosphere of great unanimity and unity, unanimously reelected Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as CPSU Central Committee general secretary. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat were unanimously elected. The congress manifested the sincere gratitude and very deep respect of the communists and all working people of the country for Leonid Ilich Brezhnev; it manifested his enormous international prestige.

As attested by labor collective meetings, meetings with congress delegates and many responses, the Ukraine's communists and people and all Soviet people received the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress wholeheartedly and with great political enthusiasm, Comrade Shcherbitskiy emphasized. While expressing their profound patriotic feelings and boundless confidence in their own party, the republic's working people fully and entirely approve its domestic and foreign policy, and [word indistinct] the theses and tasks set forth in the Central Committee accountability report.

The speaker gave a detailed account of tasks outlined by the 26th party congress for economic and social development, and attached the main significance to ways of implementing them.

At the end Comrade Shcherbitskiy said: The 26th CPSU Congress has provided the party and the people with a precise and clear program. The urgent task of party organizations is to see to it that the party-outlined plans are successfully implemented and to concentrate on it the efforts of collectives in order to further develop the economic and defense potential of our fatherland and to raise the prosperity and culture of our people. The firm confidence in the creative potential of our socialist system and in the correctness of the party-outlined policy guarantees that the communists and all working people of the Soviet Ukraine, under the tested guidance of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, will do their utmost to successfully implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Discussion on the report followed. The republic's party aktivs meeting is continuing its proceedings.

UKRAINIAN PRESIDIUM APPOINTS NEW MINISTERS

AU161340 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 14 Mar 81

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolved to appoint Arkadiy Nikolayevich Shchepetilnikov as Ukrainian minister of industrial construction, having relieved him of the duties of Ukrainian minister of installation and special construction work.

Vladimir Mikhaylovich (Borisyuk) has been appointed Ukrainian minister of installation and special construction work.

ARBATOV DENIES PROBLEMS IN SOVIET ENERGY INDUSTRY

LD161408 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 15 Mar 81

[Report on interview with Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute, conducted by reporter Irina Simonova--date not specified; Arbatov's answers recorded in Russian fading to English translation]

[Text] Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of United States and Canada Studies, attended the recent party congress in Moscow. The congress discussed the nation's domestic and foreign policies and outlined the major trends in its economic and social development for the next 5 and 10 years. Our reporter Irina Simonova has asked Academician Georgiy Arbatov about his views on certain aspects of the Soviet economy. In the past few months the United States media have been writing a lot on economic problems in the USSR. These problems were also discussed by the recent party congress in Moscow:

[Question] And what are your views on the state of the Soviet economy?

[Answer] The Soviet Union does have economic problems, certainly. But what country doesn't, says Academician Arbatov. I would say the Soviet people are not averse to self-criticism. They see their shortcomings well enough and these shortcomings are largely due to social inertia, which somewhat hampers satisfying today's requirements. But they are also due to objective reasons. To this day the nation still feels the losses it suffered in World War II. These losses amounted to 20 million lives. At the moment our workforce ought to have been swelled by the grandchildren of those who were killed in that war. This would have been a large group of people and we certainly feel their absence, sometimes very acutely.

Another reason is that, as it always happens in a mature economy, its cheapest and most accessible natural resources get exhausted first. This is what is about to happen here, and the nation is compelled to get its mineral wealth from farther in the north and in the east and deeper in the ground. Happily, this difficulty can be overcome rather easily because these resources are available, and this is the main thing. We simply need extra funds, machinery and labor power to get to them. On the whole, the sluggishness of our economy is relative because our current rate of economic development would have suited the United States [as heard]. Our national revenues increase annually by an estimated 3.5 percent. Our increase in industrial production makes up an estimated 4.5 percent. And living standards rise annually by 3 percent.

The new 5-year program adopted by the recent party congress in Moscow provides for further economic progress. So, all in all, the Soviet economy is moving onwards and we have all reasons to be optimistic about our future, said Academician Arbatov.

He was asked what he could say about the U.S. media's allegations that the Soviet Union is experiencing difficulties in its power industry.

[Arbatov] You know, I never cease being surprised at the inconsistency of these allegations, says Academician Arbatov. On the one hand, the media predicted great difficulties and drew conclusions that the crisis in our energy reserves would have a global impact. They predicted, among other things, that in 1985 the Soviet Union would turn into a net importer of oil, as a result of which it would have to compete in this sphere with the West and maybe even penetrate the Middle East, and use various evil methods in order to seize the oil resources there. On the other hand, the West obstructed in every way possible the Soviet imports of technology necessary for developing the oil and gas industry.

This policy seems absolutely illogical to me, says Academician Arbatov. I think that the West, particularly the United States, must be interested in the speediest development of the Soviet oil and gas industry to prevent the Soviet Union from competing with it and with its allies on the world oil markets, and to enable the Soviet Union to supply the world's market with more oil and oil products. This might promote a drop in world prices of crude oil or at least stopping their growth. On the whole, this stand would contribute to the solution of a major global problem of today.

But let's have a look at the situation with the Soviet energy resources. The economic program adopted by the recent party congress in Moscow provides for quite substantial rates of growth in this field. In the next 5 years, oil output is to increase by an estimated 40 million tons and the output of coal is to rise, too. A lot will be done in the sphere of developing nuclear energy, both in terms of building atomic power plants and in terms of research work connected with the development of nuclear energy, with projects for fast neutron power plants, and the like. It should be noted that we develop our nuclear energy on the basis of absolutely safety as far as running atomic power plants is concerned. However, the biggest increase is envisaged in gas output. (?Here) the Soviet Union has colossal resources. Even if it doubles its gas output right now, it will have enough gas resources for many decades to come. I mean only the already known gas deposits. Therefore we shall broadly use gas not only for our needs, but also export it to the East and West European countries.

Many people put the expediency of this gas supply venture (?to) doubt, arguing that Western Europe will become too dependent on the Soviet Union in the sphere of energy. But to me, Academician Arbatov says, this argument seems absolutely unfounded. Yes, this dependence will grow but it will be a mutual dependence. If the Soviet Union sells more natural gas to Western Europe, the resulting funds will be spent on more imports from Western Europe. There is a close interconnection here and this is a very profitable business. It will stabilize the international situation and consequently promote and strengthen peace. Now, if the Americans knew more about Soviet economic plans, which by the way in contrast to the election pledges in the United States are mandatory, then they would have an idea of the real economic situation in the Soviet Union. True, the country does have its problems, but it also has vast economic, scientific and technical potential, great mineral wealth and many millions of skilled workers. That is why it is confident of its strength and of its ability to resolve all problems and to develop successfully.

ENERGY EXPERT INTERVIEWED ON NUCLEAR POWER

LD161119 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 2

[V. Gerasimov interview with Academician N.A. Dollezhal, Hero of Socialist Labor and winner of Lenin and State Prizes: "The Atom Which Creates"--first paragraph is SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA introduction]

[Text] Back in the forties a group of leading Soviet physicists launched work on the problem of uranium, persistently delving into the very complex world of the atomic nucleus. Together with the very important scientists A.F. Ioffe, I.V. Kurchatov and A.P. Aleksandrov, who initiated this fundamentally new discipline there was also Nikolay Antonovich Dollezhal, who was the chief designer of the first nuclear power station (in the city of Obninsk). It was precisely this event which announced to the world the start of the era of the peaceful atom. In recent years the scientific research and design institute of energy equipment headed by Dollezhal has developed a series of nucear reactors of a new type. They include the renowned RBMK-1000 with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts.

[Dollezhal] The potential of the economy and the scale of almost any sector are largely determined by the accelerated development of the energy base. And it is no accident that the volume of electricity generated is approximately doubled every 10 years. This trend will be preserved in years to come so that man must constantly seek new fuel resources. Will we be able to ensure their unfailing increase?

The achievements of science make it possible to reply to this urgent question in the affirmative. Although only some 40-50 years ago highly skeptical forecasts on this score were announced in popular literature and even among specialists. For instance, one fantasy writer even predicted: "When the last shovelful of coal has burned in the power stations' furnaces and automobiles have swallowed the last liters of gasoline, to seek refuge from the cold mankind will have to take shelter in deep subterranean caves...."

Life, understandably, has put such gloomy views to shame and no one now would venture to speak of the "death" of the earth's "heat." Our optimism is based on three main fundamentals: the discovery of new fuel deposits, the construction of mighty GESes and the enlistment of the peaceful atom as an ally. At the same time their correlation in the overall balance invariably changes and nuclear power is accounting for an increasingly heavy share of the load. Its rapid development is not a tribute to fashion but a vital necessity. It is substantiated by specific economic calculations, atomic power station's high degree of efficiency compared with conventional GESes or GRESes. Beginning with a yield of 500,000 kilowatts, a nuclear reactor has no fitting rivals in any region, even one rich in oil and gas. Then again, we really do have to look to the future. After all the same oil is the most valuable raw material given by nature and stocks of it in the earth's subterranean depths are not boundless.

"...The task of improving the structure of the fuel and energy balance is becoming increasingly urgent," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress. "Oil's share as a fuel must be reduced and it must be replaced by gas or coal, while atomic energy, including fast breeder reactors must be developed more rapidly. And of course life requires that the search be continued for fundamentally new sources of energy, including the creation of the foundations for thermonuclear power generation."

Nuclear fuel--the fuel of the 20th century--contains enormous creative energy, reserves of which should suffice man on earth for thousands and thousands of years. And how important the compactness and heat yield of this fuel are.

But, of course, everything is relative. Thus, a large thermal power station (with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts) "eats up" 2.5 million tons of coal a year, for instance. Hundreds, thousands of freight cars have to be supplied every day for its normal operation. Transportation expenditure alone for power generation as a whole amounts to sums running into billions while fuel shipments swamp to the limit the railroads which are already operating under strain, particularly if you consider that the main stocks (80 percent) of natural fuel are concentrated in the east of the country while their main consumers (thermal power stations, industrial enterprises and so forth) are concentrated in the west. But at a nuclear power station of the same capacity (1 million kilowatts) the picture is completely different; it is enough to feed a few dozen tons of uranium into the nuclear reactor just once which will then take many years to be consumed while the energy the national economy needs will be obtained smoothly and unfailingly.

And we scientists fully approve and support the task set at the 26th congress of the extensive construction of powerful new AESes.

Our own experience accumulated in the 10th 5-Year-Plan period is also graphic confirmation of the effectiveness of the course outlined by the party. It was precisely then that nuclear power received preferential development: The total capacity of AESes almost trebled. As you can understand, these rates are extremely rapid. For instance, the capacity of the Leningrad AES has now reached 4 million kilowatts.

I note that our AESes have already generated over 200 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, enabling the national economy to save something in the order of 50 million tons of standard fuel.

[Question] Reactors with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts form the basis of our large-scale "energy factories." Where do you see their advantages, Nikolay Antonovich? How do you see the further development of nuclear reactor building?

[Answer] Above all the RBMK-1000--which is the official name of the widely used "million kilowatt" reactor--has concentrated the best attributes and design features of many of the first nuclear installations which were improved with every passing year, being put into practice initially in Obninsk, then at the Beloyarskaya and Bilibino AESes. But even then we set the task of attaining 1 million kilowatts, of reaching a single standard, of ensuring the series production of energy units and supplying them to power stations under construction. The successful debut of the RBMK-1000 near Leningrad proved the effectiveness of our quest. Naturally this had the rapid effect of reducing the prime cost of new AESes since for each of these there was now the opportunity to take a finished reactor--one did not have to be designed specially for it.

But clearly, life does not stand still. New ideas and progressive new solutions appear. Calculations show that 1 million kilowatts in a unit is not a limit. That is why scientists and specialists are developing the next generation of nuclear reactors and setting the task of increasing their electric capacity. Thus the RBMK-1500 was created recently, with a capacity of 1.5 million kilowatts. The first two such giants will soon take up residence at the Ignalina AES.

The main merit of the superreactors is that they require no substantial modifications to the earlier design and are assembled from series-produced components manufactured by ordinary machine building plants. The layout of these reactors is highly "fluid"--making it possible to add extra fuel sections, ensuring the necessary increase in capacity. Moreover, of course, capital and operational costs are reduced markedly, which ultimately gives cheaper electricity.

Energy will be more rapidly developed also through the extensive introduction of nuclear reactors of the so-called water-moderated, water-cooled type (the VVER-1000). The vessel of the first "million-kilowatter" of the new series was successfully assembled at Atommash in Volgodonsk on the eve of the opening of the congress. This very large enterprise is to ensure the flow-line production of energy units for many power stations.

[Question] It is well known that even the most sophisticated AESes still have a lower rate of efficiency than the best thermal stations. I should like to know how science is tackling this problem.

[Answer] A topical question. Indeed, a nuclear reactor generates more energy than we can use, and although as a whole AESEs are far more efficient than other power stations, we cannot, of course, be content with what has been achieved. We have many reserves in this area. I shall not touch on physical, design or other purely technical questions which, incidentally, are being resolved successfully, I shall merely say that in principle it is realistic to reach an efficiency coefficient of 60 percent. One of the main avenues here is to channel "surpluses" of nuclear energy into, for instance, obtaining hot water which will reliably heat our apartments, plants, factories and greenhouses. This is all the more important in that a good half of the fuel extracted in the country is consumed on industrial and domestic heating.

There is also already good experience of the reactor's being used in a new capacity. In the 10th 5-Year Plan on instructions from the party we embarked on work on atomic heating. And even now the cities of Kurchatov and Pripyat, for instance, constructed near the Kursk and Chernobyl AESes respectively, are catered for entirely by peaceful atomic energy: People there have probably even forgotten about such fuels as fuel oil and coal. Each city has tens of thousands of inhabitants and just imagine: They make do perfectly well without traditional boilers. It would be a good thing to expand this "second profession" of the atomic nucleus. With the projected growth of the capacity of existing AESes the opportunity is appearing for supplying major cities with heat as well.

Much can also be expected from district heating reactors. These are in fact specialized atomic boiler houses. They have been developed by scientists from the I.V. Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy and are designed for large cities. The firstborn of this new avenue in the energy sphere is being installed now in Gorkiy. The atomic boiler house which is being created for Voronezh is also of an impressive scale. Its thermal capacity is 500,000 kilowatts.

But in the long term our scientists also view as realistic the prospects of a unique production facility capable of uniting "under one roof," power stations with a capacity of tens of millions of kilowatts, atomic boiler houses supplying whole sectors with energy and, of course, large-scale enterprises for processing nuclear fuel and radioactive waste.

[Question] And what will form the basis of future AESes? What types of reactors is it planned to equip them with?

[Answer] I think there cannot be one single answer here. It is not ruled out that we will witness the birth of imposing new reactors. For instance, fast breeder reactors will be substantially developed. Their undoubted advantage is the possibility of using uranium-238 to a far greater extent. Here they will not only generate energy but at the same time will accumulate valuable nuclear fuel (plutonium) which can serve as fuel at many AESes already in operation.

An industrial fast breeder reactor was commissioned in the Soviet Union at the world's first nuclear desalination plant on the shore of the Caspian. Its electric capacity was 350,000 kilowatts. An even more powerful energy unit of the same type (600,000 kilowatts) was commissioned last year at the Beloyarskaya AES.

The party has set imposing tasks for the 11th and subsequent 5-year-plan periods. Scientists and specialists must elaborate the next generation of energy complexes and bring the fast breeder reactor's "ceiling" up to the 1 million mark. You can understand that there are many complex problems in this matter requiring more effective engineering solutions. In particular it is essential to create an economical scheme for the transfer [otvod] of energy and to channel this energy reliably, with the least losses, into steam turbines and other industrial needs.

Soviet scientists and specialists (the Kurchatov Institute, the Yefremov Scientific Research Institute of Electrophysical Apparatus, and a number of other leading organizations) are on the way toward resolving the main problem of the century--generating energy with the aid of thermonuclear synthesis reaction.

The practical interest in this sphere is no accident--after all, however great the uranium reserves on the earth, they are, alas, not infinite and have their own limited life. What, in time, will take their place? Most likely...sea water. I remind you that it contains the heavy hydrogen isotope (deuterium). It is this isotope which is the raw material, the basic product for carrying out thermonuclear synthesis. And if you "burn off" a liter of ordinary water by the new method you can obtain as much energy as is produced by 300 liters of gasoline or 1 ton of coal....

There is no doubt that the path to the required synthesis is highly complex and requires the scaling of the trickiest heights and the solution of a whole gamut of scientific and engineering tasks. For instance, for a nuclear reaction merely to "get under way" scientists must obtain a temperature of 60 million degrees under terrestrial conditions. And this must be sustained not just briefly but all the time! It is virtually a man-made sun that must be set alight on earth.

Soviet science is storming this frontier in a systematic way. A whole family of renowned "Tokamaks"--promising devices for obtaining high-temperature plasma--has been created in the country.

[Question] And the last question, Nikolay Antonovich. How is the construction of powerful new AESes affecting the natural environment? Will all this not lead to global ecological changes?

[Answer] The press recently published an interesting report. Specialists have calculated that if all the power stations now operating or under construction on the earth by the year 2000 were hypothetically transferred to coal the overall atmospheric pollution would increase 1000 times. But if all stations were made atomic stations, this indicator would, on the contrary, be reduced tenfold by comparison with today's level.

But this is, so to speak, global talk about the safety of nuclear energy and its minimal influence on nature. For specific conclusions let us compare the operation of thermal and atomic stations. The former, particularly those working on coal, discharge enormous masses of sulfur dioxide and other toxic "treats" into the atmosphere. In addition up to two kilograms of atmospheric oxygen are spent on each kilogram of fuel consumed. But AESes consume no oxygen at all and the overall (total) pollution of the air with harmful waste is approximately 1,000-10,000 times less than that of thermal power stations.

Of course someone will object: AESes mean radiation. However, here too the conclusions are extremely relative. It transpires that conventional boilers burning coal, fuel oil and gas also emit radiotoxic isotopes into the environment. Here, however paradoxical it may seem at first, the overall radioactive pollution of the atmosphere from them is 10-100 times greater than from...AESes. The latter, I emphasize, discharge waste within the limits of the natural background. And even if the capacity of all AESes is increases 100-fold the increase in this background radiation will not be more than 1 percent.

At the same time I should not like to oversimplify this problem. The guaranteed safety of any AES and ensuring that its operation takes place within a closed operating cycle (without discharging waste into the environment) require a whole complex of special measures. For instance, take the question of solid and liquid radioactive materials, which are obtained in reactors during the process of nuclear fission. Some undergo complex processing, others require safe burial for many, many years. And, of course, we must be prepared for the further expanded construction of new AESes and seek the fuller utilization of all radioactive products.

...The 20th century is now rightly being called the atomic age. Nuclear power stations and icebreakers, powerful accelerators, industrial and medical installations equipped with isotopes, and other recent achievements of modern physics are being incorporated most extensively in the national economy. The historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress have set energy, the atomic industry and science and technology even more imposing tasks. The paramount task of scientists, engineers and workers in this leading sector is to implement the plans outlined by the party.

It is gratifying to work for the sake of these great goals.

OFFICIALS VIEW 5-YEAR PLAN'S IMPACT ON CONSUMERS

LD131555 [Editorial Report] Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 10 Signed to Press on 5 March 1981 publishes on pages 4-5 a special feature entitled "The 5-Year Plan and the Novozhilov Family." It introduces the Novozhilovs as a typical Moscow family and then proceeds to cite various officials on the impact which the 11th 5-Year Plan will have on the family's living standards. N. Rogovskiy, member of the USSR Gosplan and chief of the Gosplan Labor Department, describes how wages will rise, emphasizing that a better life will depend on better work. B. Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation, describes the improvements that are to be made in air transportation.

A. Paramonov, RSFSR minister of the textile industry, details the ways in which the range of textiles will be extended. A. Smirnov, chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz Board, speaks about the plans to ensure an improved range and steady supply of foodstuffs, and V. Milakov, chief of the all-Union Soyuzbytkhim Industrial Association, describes new developments in the production of household goods such as detergents, glues and polishes.

BRIEFS

RENEWING OLD OIL WELLS--Moscow, 14 Mar TASS--Koturtepe is an oil-field in central Asia which has been given a new lease of life by the installation of an automatic complex to boost oil extraction. Every day, powerful pumping stations pump up to 5,000 cu m of water, via a network of pipes, into the old wells. This keeps the pressure in the oil-bearing layer at a constant level, writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION. The experts, working on the resurrection of Turkmenia's oil field, are taking full advantage of the experience gained by oil specialists in Tyumenskaya, Bashkirskaya, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan. Thanks to such cooperation, the extraction of oil has been resumed at the wells which thought to have exhausted their supplies. 100 oil wells have been put back in action and have already produced thousands of tonnes of oil. Work on the restoration of Turkmenia's oil wells is to continue and complexes, designed to intensify oil extraction, are to be installed at all the republic's oil fields. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0849 GMT 14 Mar 81 LD]

OIL DEPOSIT--A new oil deposit has been discovered in the vicinity of the settlement of Skhodnitsa, Lvovskaya Oblast. Well No 14, drilled to a depth of over 5,000 meters, has produced an (oil field) [fontannaya nit]. It is the fourth well put on the stream in the past 3 years. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 16 Mar 81 LD]

NEW GAS SITE--The first major gas site found by Turkmen geologists this year has produced gas from a well at the Malay site. It is near the railway and the Center-Central-Asia gas pipeline. By the end of the 5-year plan Turkmenia will be producing 81-83,000 million cu m. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 17 Mar 81 LD]

AGROINDUSTRIAL POSTCONGRESS TASKS VIEWED

LD161629 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In the Interests of Soviet Man"]

[Text] At this time Soviet people are reading again and again the report delivered at the 26th CPSU Congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, an outstanding document of creative Marxism-Leninism, and are pondering the precise, clearly authenticated provisions and figures of the "Basic Guidelines" and convincing themselves of the invariability and far-sightedness of the party's policy requirements: everything for the sake of man, everything for the benefit of man! Our progress in this field is indisputable and graphic. The economy's steady development made it possible to implement a major program for improving the people's well-being in the seventies. The party is advancing an even broader program covering the improvement of all aspects of Soviet people's lives for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties as a whole. Consumption's share of national income in 1985 will increase from 75.3 to 77.3 percent compared with 1980. The real incomes of all categories of working people will increase. Thus, average monthly wages will increase 13-16 percent over the 5-year period, reaching R190-195. Great significance attaches to the fuller satisfaction of the population's effective demand for goods and services. State and cooperative trade commodity turnover will increase 22-25 percent.

At the same time, the 26th CPSU Congress notes, paramount importance is attached to the task of improving supplies of food and industrial consumer goods for the population. In the years of recent 5-year plans production of foodstuffs has increased and per capita consumption is rising. But difficulties still exist in supplying the population, particularly with meat and milk.

To radically resolve the problem it has been deemed necessary to develop a special food program. Its goal is to resolve rapidly the task of providing the population with uninterrupted supplies of foodstuffs.

The agroindustrial complex which has developed in the country plays a decisive part in implementing the food program. Today output from this complex comprises about 40 percent of the output of the entire national economy. Approximately 40 percent of all workers in our country are employed in the agroindustrial complex. Almost one-third of all capital investments in the national economy are earmarked for its development.

Organically combining questions of the development of agriculture, the industries serving it, procurements, storage, transportation and processing of output and the improvement of the food industry and trade, the food program is a very important component of the 5-year plan. This is a fundamental premise for the party.

The 26th CPSU Congress documents stress that most capital investments in the sectors of the agroindustrial complex are channeled directly into further boosting of agriculture--a process which is determined by the tremendous significance of this sector of the economy in resolving the food problem. The main avenues of work in the agricultural sphere were outlined in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and developed and concretized in the report to the 26th party congress and the "Basic Guidelines."

Soviet and economic organs and leaders and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises are called on to increase production of primarily those types of output which are still too scarce for uninterrupted supply. These are primarily meat and other livestock products.

A substantial increase in meat production in the 11th 5-Year Plan is planned--over 3 million tons. Stockraising today is a shock front!

It is very important to strengthen the fodder base by every means. The solution of this task is based on increasing annual grain production to 238-243 million tons. Today the country fully satisfies its requirements for food grain and we harvest more wheat than anyone in the world. The time has come to sharply increase the cultivation of forage grain crops, particularly to expand sowings of corn for grain, soybeans, peas, barley and oats in those zones where this is expedient and produces a palpable effect. The party demands that people vigorously embark on ensuring the plan-governed transition--with consideration for natural and climatic conditions--to a more rational structure for grain sowings.

As a whole agriculture is faced with the same key problem as other sectors of the national economy--improving efficiency and quality. Large-scale financial and material resources will continue to be earmarked for the countryside. But the main thing now--and this is a distinguishing feature of agrarian policy in the eighties--is to increase the return on capital investments, raise agricultural productivity and deepen and improve its ties with all sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

Resolute efforts must be made to increase considerably the effectiveness of the use of land, particularly reclaimed land, equipment, fertilizers and plant protection agents. It is essential to struggle persistently and purposefully against losses of grain, vegetables, potatoes, meat and milk and fodder and mineral fertilizers. To resolve this problem it is planned to earmark R15 billion in capital investments in the new 5-year plan, which is 60 percent more than in the previous plan. These include funds for the construction of grain stores, cold stores, vegetable and fodder stores and other specialized installations.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes are the basis of socialist agricultural production. But in implementing the food program the potential of personal subsidiary farms must not be underestimated. The CPSU Central Committee has deemed it necessary to adopt a resolution on additional measures for their development.

In these days pervaded by the creative spirit of the party congress the rural workers and their partners in the agroindustrial complex are preparing for mass spring fieldwork and are seeking to ensure high productivity for stockraising. Strenuous work faces them in the first year of the new 5-year plan in order to make a substantial contribution to implementing the food program and ensuring a steady improvement in Soviet people's well-being.

CONGRESS DELEGATES ADDRESS GROUND FORCES PERSONNEL

LD111357 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Mar 81 p 1

[Col. Yu. Protasov report under the general headline "Promptly and in a Businesslike Manner"]

[Text] Ground Forces personnel are familiarizing themselves, with great attention and deep interest, with the 26th CPSU Congress materials. Ground Forces leading personnel and delegates to the party forum are working hard to elucidate and propagandize these historic documents.

Main staff generals and officers, and units and formations have been addressed by the 26th CPSU Congress delegates Army Gen V. Petrov, Ground Forces commander in chief and USSR deputy minister of defense; Col Gen M. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate; Col Gen V. Yakushin, chief of the Ground Forces Main Staff; Marshal of Arty G. Peredelskiy; Marshal of Arty P. Kuleshov; and Marshal of Engr trps S. Aganov. They spoke about the 26th CPSU Congress' work and the attention which it paid to strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might.

Ground Forces servicemen are voicing their unanimous approval for the party's domestic and foreign policy and giving assurances that they will direct all their energies to further increasing the combat readiness of units and formations.

KOLDUNOV, OTHERS REPORT TO AIRMEN ON CPSU CONGRESS

LD161141 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Mar 81 p 2

[Report by Lt Col V. Skrizhalin: "With Deep Interest"]

[Text] The study of the 26th CPSU Congress materials is taking place with great enthusiasm and interest in the air defense units and subunits. The troops' leading personnel and congress delegates are taking an active part in explaining and propagandizing the historic documents. The Air Defense Forces central apparatus generals and officers were addressed by 26th CPSU Congress delegates Air Marshal A. Koldunov, commander in chief, Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Col Gen S. Bobylev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Air Defense Forces Political Directorate and Col Gen S. Romanov, chief of the Air Defense Forces General Staff.

Last Sunday a meeting took place between the servicemen of a garrison and 26th CPSU Congress delegate Artillery Col Gen Ye. Yurasov, first deputy commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces. He described the attention which the congress paid to the consolidation of our motherland's economic and defense might and imparted his impressions of the party forum's work. Officers A. Shirokov, K. Sharafanovich, V. Karpov, and Sgt A. Kalashnikov and others who spoke gave assurances that the air defense servicemen would vigilantly stand guard over the peaceful Soviet sky. On the same day meetings with 26th CPSU Congress delegates took place in a number of units.

PACIFIC, BALTIC FLEET OFFICERS VISIT SAILORS CLUB

LD041345 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Mar 81 p 4

[Yu. Stepanov report: "Visit With Young Sailors"]

[Text] The young sailors of the Red Sails Club, which has been operating in Moscow's M. Gorkiy park of culture and recreation for 23 years now, have received a visit from 26th CPSU Congress delegates Adm V. Sidorov, commander of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet; Vice Adm I. Alikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the double Red Banner Baltic Fleet Political Directorate; Yu. Melentyev, RSFSR minister of culture; and Vice Adm I. Kapitanets, commander of the double Red Banner Baltic Fleet. The guests toured the club museum and sat in on training classes.